SPECIAL FEATURES THIS WEEK:
"Will They Hang?" 2d page.
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Chancellor Williams Replied to, 1st page.
No. 1 of a series of Kindergarten Articles, by Miss Baker, 1st Page.
The Indianapolis School Board vs. Colored Pupils, 8th page.
Cleveland at Buzzard Bay, and Vanderbilts Troubles, 3d page.
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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

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VOLUME 6
NUMBER 39.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SEPT. 29, 1894.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
SINGLE COPY, 6 MONTHS, 85 CENTS; 1 YEAR, $1.50.

SEP 29 1894

Theory of Kindergarten Methods

A Study from Froebel's "Education of Man."

BY ELIZABETH H. BAKER, NASHVILLE, TENN.

THREE-FOLD NATURE OF THE CHILD.

The child is not a simple, but a compound being. According to Froebel's principle every child must be considered: First, as a child of nature; second, as a child of man; third, as a child of God. God and Nature are opposites; man is the intermediate. God is a spirit; nature is of the earth—earthy. God is spoken of as our father and the earth as our mother. It is the destiny of man to make manifest the spiritual and natural.

FIRST TOPIC—MAN AS A CHILD OF NATURE—INTIMATE CONNECTION BETWEEN MAN AND EARTH—PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

Man is a material product, formed out of the dust of the earth, as we are told in the second chapter of Genesis—"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul."

The same elements enter into his composition as into that of the animals and plants. He is subject to the same law of organisms—the law of growth and decay. Again, man is influenced by material conditions under which he lives, but in inverse proportion to culture The savage is the pure product of nature. His food and clothing are obtained through simple modifications of nature, and he yields himself unreservedly to the natural impulse of his being. As the leaves fall in the autumn, and plants and animals lapse into a state of lethargy, so does he. He sleeps, or half sleeps, all through the winter. In civilized countries man is freed from subjection to natune through the Spirit. Teachers should study exhaustively anatomy, physiology and hygiene, and understand thoroughly the physical nature of the child. Study the laws of nature, be in sympathy with them, live in harmony with them, so shall we know more of their Author.

SECOND TOPIC—MAN AS A CHILD OF MAN.

As a child of man he is endowed with personality. Common characteristics constitute him a child of nature. Individual characteristics of the child as a child of man are: Individuality, freedom and power. These constitute his human nature. These points wherein he differs from his brother. As the natural man is affected by his material surroundings, so the man as child of man, is affected by the past of his ancestors, and his present life will determine his future He is something produced by all that have preceded him and something that will influence all that succeed him. Yet he exists distinct and isolated in the present.

Scientists tell us that a pebble dropped into the ocean necessitates a rearrangement of every drop of that mighty expanse. As man depends upon the past, we must study him in relation to the past. There is an invariable sequence in the law, and a total absence of individuality. This idea emphasized and exclusively regarded leads to fatalism, by giving the feeling that all events, those of social and personal life included, are always subject to natural sequence and similtude, which in all respects lie beyond the reach of our interference. A good heredity is a noble gift from God. But, after all, it is only the carefully cultivated and fully developed flower of which there is a bud in every soul. I have seen whole acres of of rosebuds, which would otherwise have delighted the eye with their beauty, blasted by an untimely frost. So every human soul is a bud of promise which the Lord has entrusted to our care. As every beautiful variety of rose, the Prairie Queen, the fragrant hundred-leaf rose, the Washington, the dark velvet rose, the delicate tinted rose, all originated with the modest wild rose, so every beautiful type of character had one common origin. As those many millions of rosebuds were blasted by the frost, so also may many souls perish through our neglect or inattention to the surroundings of the little ones. Careful training thus eliminates physical, mental and moral blemishes, whether inherited or acquired, implants virtues and multiplies natural beauties. Each generation should excel the preceding. His destiny is to reproduce the best of the past, eliminate the bad and add the best of the present

As the characteristic of man as a child of man is individuality, the highest manifestations of man are: Self-reliance, independence or dignity and freedom. As he is to develop all powers, we must cultivate all powers. As he is to develop in a special line, we must allow liberty for exercise of special gifts that he may early find his intellectual center of gravity.

THIRD TOPIC—MAN AS A CHILD OF GOD

"Children of God, Oh, glorious calling,
Surely His grace will keep us from falling;
Passing from death to life at His call,
Blessed salvation, once for all."

The characteristics of man as a child of God are: Love and self-sacrifice. These constitute the stamp of the God Nature. The highest development of man is the free giving up of himself as an individual to the interests of the whole of humanity. He who lives for the race leads the noblest life, and he who gives the most has the most. Only in the outpouring of all that is best in us in the cultivation of universal love, are we truly blest. Sam Jones says that about the biggest bundle that one can try to carry through the gates of the new Jerusalem is two hundred pounds of selfishness! If we have only a little we are still to distribute, as illustrated by Christ in the miracle of the loaves and fishes, and God can make our little do a thousand-fold more work than we would naturally expect from it.

Religious feeling must be cultivated in infancy. "The divine is to be and must be developed to consciousness by education, and man must be raised to free conscious living in accordance with the Divine; thus to free representation of the Divine, which acts within him; for only what man tries to represent, he begins to understand."

"Recognition and application, consciousness and representation, united in a living, pure, holy life, true to its vocation form the wisdom of life--are wisdom itself."

Do not dictate to the child and impose one's authority. Rather be watchful and study the child's nature. The germ is there, and if we supply the right conditions its proper development is assured. Do not impute bad motives on suspicion. Necessity must call forth freedom, and law, self determination All education and its effects are destroyed where law produces deceit and crime, where pressure produces slavery and necessity produces servitude. He must perceive and contemplate the divine in the human, and evince the nature of man in God and strive to represent both in one another in life.

Since, then, to demonstrate the infinite in the finate, the eternal in the temporal, the divine in the human, in the life of man, by fostering his original divine nature on every side, appears irrefutably to be the only aim of education; so, proceeding from this, the only true standpoint, man must be considered and fostered even from birth, as indeed as it was with Mary from the moment of annunciation, while yet invisible while yet unborn. The parents are to be pure and clean in word and deed, filled and penetrated by the worth and dignity of the human being; to view themselves as the keepers, protectors and fosterers of a gift of God; to inform themselves concerning the vocation and destiny of man, and the means by which he attains this vocation and destiny. The child should be observed, treated and considered as a human being with divine, human and earthly attributes.

Men, as children of God and members of humanity, represent most purely and completely the joint nature of God and humanity, when each individual child forms and represents itself most peculiarly and personally. The child should neither be partially chained, fettered nor swathed, nor kept in leading strings. It must early learn and practice the highest and most difficult of all arts--to hold fast the central point, and point of reference of life's path, in spite of all disguises, disturbances and hindrances."

A feeling of awe and reverence stirs my soul as I read. Surely this is holy ground—the very gate of heaven That men and women shall be pure and holy in every act of their lives; that they shall ever be conscious of the Divine dwelling with them; that they shall draw in these lessons with the very air they breathe--this surely prefigures the dawn of that glorious day, the millennium.

No one should ever say "The childrea will not understand this communion with God." They do understand it, not in idea, but in their inner nature. Give them, then, this never-wavering hold, this never-vanishing point of reference, as the highest portion of life. A religious seed thus germinated and fostered amid all the storms and dangers of life, will gain the victory, while fervid living in God and with God is only later with extreme difficulty raised to full, vigorous life. The undervaluing of the earlier stages of development is what places such difficulties in the way of the progress of the people. These ideas are especially important in regard to the development and cultivation of man's activity. Man has now a pervading, wholly false outward, and therefore untenable conception of the purpose of activity. The general idea is that man works in order to get food and clothes, houses and money. This conception is not the Divine idea. It does not awaken and nourish life. Still less does it bear within it a germ of life. It is, therefore, oppressive, crushing, abasing, binding and destroying.

God creates and works uninterruptedly, continually. Each thought of God is a work. Each thought of God works with continuous creating power, producing and representing. Whoever does not perceive this fact let him look at the life and work of Jesus. Let him look at the genuine life and work of man; let him look, if he lives truly, at his own life and work.

The spirit of God hovered over the unformed and moved it. Stones and plants, animals and men, received form, figure existence, life. God created man in his own image, therefore man must work and create like God. Man's spirit must hover over the unformed and move it, that figure and form may come forth This is the high sense, the deep significance, the object of work and industry. We become like God by diligence and industry, when we represent the internal externally. Give a body to the spirit, form to thought, visibility to the invisible and by the likeness to God thus obtained mount more and more to genuine recognition of God and into insight into the nature of God. Therefore Jesus said truly of the poor, "Their's is the kingdom of Heaven," if they only do their work understandingly, producing and creating. Of the children also is the kingdom of heaven, for they with child-like trust give themselves up willingly to the impulse toward formation and activity working in them, if not disturbed by the over-wisdom and presumption of adults.

Man creates originally and actually only that the spiritual and divine in him may take an actual form and that he may thus recognize his own spiritual, divine nature and the nature of God. The bread, house and clothes, coming to him through his working, are a surplusage and insignificant additions. Therefore Jesus says, "Seek ye first the kingdom"--seek first to represent the divine in your life, and by means of your life then everything else which is required for the finite life will be added unto you. Therefore Jesus says, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me."

Therefore the lillies of the field, which according to human view do not toil, are clothed by God more splendidly than Solomon in all his glory, for do not the lillies shoot forth leaves and blossoms? Do they not in all their phenomena declare and represent the nature of God? The fowls of the air sow not, they toil not in the human idea, but do they not by each of their manifestations, by their singing, by their nest-building, represent the life which God has given them? Therefore God keeps and feed them.

So shall man learn from the lilies of the field and fowls of the air, always to make known outwardly, the nature God has given him; and then shall he be sure of maintenance. God will show him a thousand ways; he will certainly find each time a means of satisfying his earthly needs by the use of his soul powers, and more is not required.

And if everything external should pass away, there would remain to him not only uncurtailed, but increased developed divine power to make the need vanish by endurance. Because an order of time, a gradual succession limits all spiritual working in the finish, it is invariably necessary that when man at any time of his life, early or late, has let slip an opportunity to outwardly prove his power to be a divine power and to elevate it to a work, he meets at some time a deficiency in proportion to his neglected opportunity. At least it will not be to him at any time what it could have been, if he

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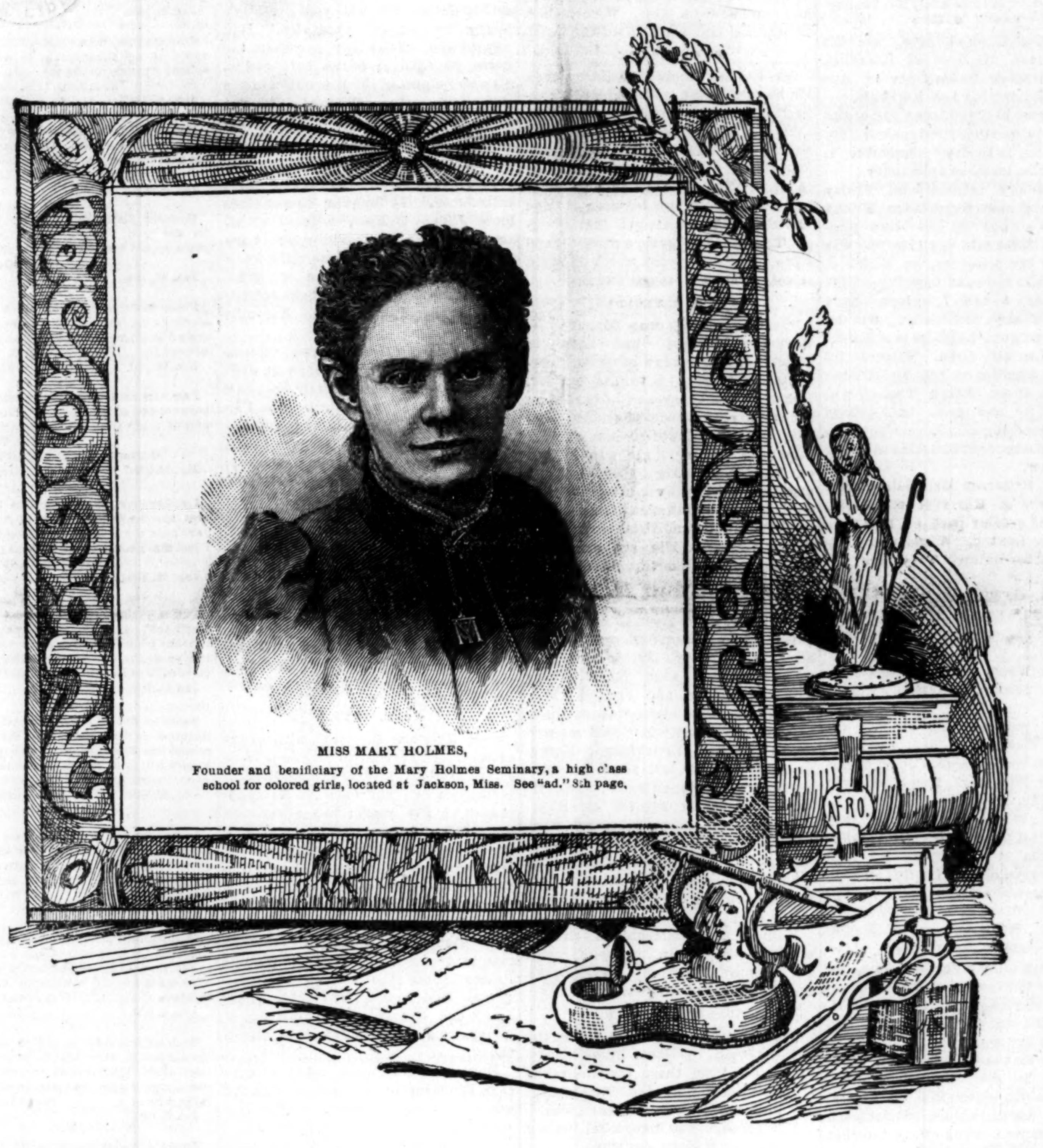


MISS MARY HOLMES,
Founder and benificiary of the Mary Holmes Seminary, a high class school for colored girls, located at Jackson, Miss. See "ad." 8th page.

Chancellor Williams Jerked Up

Ex Supreme Vice-Chancellor Wilson of the Williams Regime

Talks Interesting and Pungently of Pythian History — Either Dr. Williams' Memory or Veracity at Fault.

EDITOR FREEMAN:

In a recent issue of The Freeman there appeared an article from E. A. Williams so full of glaring inconsistencies, that I desire space in your journal to reply thereto. I give Mr. Williams credit for selecting the channel he did to air his views, for I know of no race paper that is more widely circulated, and has more friends than The Freeman. Anyone that is as well acquainted with the Doctor as I am will very readily concede that he is no George Washington, as history records the fact that George would not lie; whether the Doctor is cognizant of the fact or not, deponent saith not, but I would suggest to him that instead of spelling his given name Eli, he spell it Elie. I shall not attempt to enter into all of the details leading up to the disruption of our order, but will only dwell on such facts as the public are in possession of; neither shall I attempt to answer the insinuations of Mr. Williams, but will be as magnanimous with him as I can by granting him the mercy of my silence.

The Doctor's memory must be failing when he speaks of the close and fraternal relation that existed between the late Dr. Stringer and himself, for no one connected with the order was more roundly abused by Mr. Williams than Dr. Stringer, the old man whose silvered locks told of his advanced age, was threatened with suspension and disgrace if he did not comply with certain requirements at a given time. We also have been informed from authentic sources, that Mr. Williams had the station of Dr. Stringer draped in mourning, and was profuse in his eulogies on the characteristics of the deceased.

The prime cause of the dissatisfaction in the order is the mismanagement of the Endowment, and the unjust, unlawful and arbitrary actions of Dr. Williams.

At the session of the Supreme Lodge held in New York City, dissatisfaction first appeared. The Endowment law read that the widow or legal representatives of a deceased Knight who was in good standing in his lodge at the time of his death, would be paid in thirty days after satisfactory proof of his death was filed with the Supreme Chancellor. Past experience had thoroughly convinced us that this could not be done, and by unanimous consent, we agreed to strike out from the Endowment law the word thirty and insert ninety, making all death claims payable in ninety days instead of thirty days. In the meantime Ohio had served claims, one of more than one year's standing, I, as Supreme Vice-Chancellor, together with Sirs Riggs and Scurry as Supreme Representatives, claiming that the death claims oweing to Ohio for more than one year, should be paid under the old law. This was refused us, Dr. Williams saying that the Knight had married a woman in Mobile, who was the legal widow. We proved this to be not true, and notwithstanding this fact, this poor, and almost heartbroken widow was not and has not been paid one cent by the Williams Supreme Lodge. She lives to day as a witness against the dishonesty and broken oaths of men who had sworn she should not suffer.

Dr. Williams should speak in bated breath when he says that certain men of Ohio have no regard for their oaths. According to his own assertion in a recent issue of The Freeman, the piercing cries of more than twelve widows have assailed him for justice and the money that is rightfully due them. The complaint of Ohio became the complaint of Missouri, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Nebraska. These states felt that Pythianism under the management of Mr. Williams would soon fall into decay and finally disruption.

I shall not weary the patience of the readers of your paper by recounting the many sins of commission done by Mr. Williams since the New York session. With his intrenched power he has sapped the vitality of the order, and with his compound of dangerous and insolent qualities, he sets at defiance all law and order. Elected as he was, the sworn servant of the Pythians, he violates the law in such a colossal manner, that his most ardent friends stand appalled at his methods. Under his administration there has sprung into existence three Supreme Chancellors, each one claiming authority and legality. The man of physics infers that he rules by divine right, and questions the authority of anyone to bring him to justice. We ask, "Upon what meat hath this, our Cæsar fed, that he has grown so great?" He says that Mr. Stevenson has as much right to summons Mr. Cleveland to trial as the S. V. C. had to summons him. Let us look in the law.

We will admit that the Vice-President of the United States has no right to try or suspend the President, but the Constitution says how it shall be done; so with the constitution of the order of Knights of Pythias. The law of the order states that there shall be a Supreme Council created, consisting of the Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Vice-Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, whose duties are to try all Supreme Lodge officers guilty of any infraction of the law. Two being a majority of this committee, shall have power to summons to trial any member of the Supreme Lodge. The gentlemen composing this committee were E. A. Williams, O. M. Wood and myself. The doctor seeing the handwriting on the wall, without any law or precedent

Continued on 5th Page.

WILL THEY HANG?

A Page From the Examination of the Men Accused of the

Shooting of The Six Negroes

At Kerrville, Near Memphis, Tenn.—The Lynching Occured at 12:30 p. m.

HOW THE KILLING WAS DONE.

They Used Shotguns And Winchesters, And Matches Were Lighted to See If The Work Was Well Done.

(From Memphis Scimitar of Sept. 19th).

Though Gen. Patterson failed to "connect" yesterday, he threw out his lines, and to-day he wrapped them around Strickfaden, and has established the facts of his leaving Memphis with Sisley at night in a buggy; of his being in and around Kerrville Friday before the lynching and Saturday following it; of his being in company with Thompson, Walker, Smith, Richardson and several others thought to be connected with the affray.

Strickfaden, however, seems to be confident, but all of the witnesses are not yet heard.

While the fire has been directed against him, several others have been hit hard.

This to-day is particularly true as to Richardson. In fact, his two interviews in the Scimitar, one published Saturday, Sept. 1st, and the other Monday, Sept. 3rd, were full of contradictory statements. Richardson told how a bridge was down and how he lighted the wagon around it. To-day Mr. Sparks swore that the bridge was not down, and that there was no way of getting around it.

There was other evidence which has knocked his story full of holes.

Mr. Smith and several others were also struck more or less hard to-day. It was shown that Smith was in Memphis the week of the lynching, conferring with Richardson, and it was also sworn to that he and Sisley were constant companions around Kerrville, and that they and Strickfaden had considerable associations. Then the fact that the prisoners could have been arrested early in the day and brought to Memphis that afternoon was established. The time of the killing was also established. Witness Sparks heard the shooting at 12:30 o'clock. The strongest witness against the alleged lynchers to-day was Mr. Gaines, a brother-in-law of Laxton.

ORDER IN COURT.

When court was called to order Judge Cooper announced that the bar must be kept clear, and he told the sheriff to enforce the order or that he would be held responsible. The regular panel and the invited guests of the officers of the court were permitted to remain.

Before the Strickfaden case was taken up a number of prisoners were brought before the court to plead to various indictments. This took ten minutes, when the Strickfaden motion was called up.

Gen. Peters sat with Gen. Patterson. He has been employed to assist the prosecution. Solon Person took shorthand notes of the evidence.

All of the witnesses not examined yesterday were called around to the desk, sworn and placed under the rule.

Attorney-General Patterson announced that a witness named Purnell and another named Traxler were absent, but the examination was continued.

JOHN D. SPARKS.

Mr. Sparks was the first witness. He lives in the Third District. Witness had never seen Strickfaden, and knew nothing of his connection with the lynching.

To Gen. Patterson he stated that he acted as a juror at the inquest. The killing occurred three miles from Millington, six miles from Kerrville, half a mile from Big Creek bridge. Wit- Witness on returning from church, about 12:30 o'clock, heard shooting, and it was the lynching party. The first sounds were like a bunch of fire crackers, then the firing ceased for a moment or two and was kept up at intervals for fifteen minutes.

The bodies of the Negroes were lying in the road when he saw them. Richardson threw the handcuffs and chain on a fence, then put them in a valise and said he was coming to town.

Mr. Sparks has had experience as a driver. He was asked how long it would have taken the team to get to Memphis.

Objections; overruled. If Richardson had made no better time the rest of the trip than he made from Kerrville to the place of the lynching, it would have taken him until 7 or 8 o'clock to complete the trip.

Witness saw shells; two were loaded. One had No. 2 shot; the other No. 4. The shells were No. 12 and No. 16. Charred matches lay on the ground.

Witness saw several bullets in the wagon and several were picked up on the ground. They were Winchester rifle balls. The matches were lying at the side of the run. Sparks "waked" Richardson at Mr. Barrett's house early that morning. This was a little after 4 o'clock. He could hear Richardson snoring.

Richardson got up and rode to the lynching ground with Squire Hill. Richardson left the grounds at 6 o'clock. He went away in a buggy with Mr. Wynne. Witness saw Atkerson. Atkerson was with him before Richardson was aroused.

Witness then described the character of the ground at the scene of the killing.

Wagons could pass over Big creek bridge and could not pass around it. (This is Richardson's famous bridge that he said he guided the team around.)

Horses were hitched seventy-five yards to the west; some to a bush, others to a tree. It looked as if some had also held horses. There were not over 10 or 12 horses. Buggy tracks were also seen leaving the road. The buggy came from toward Millington and the tracks led toward the horses.

Richardson was hard to awaken. Witness yelled two or three times before Richardson awoke. He jumped up and seemed to be excited.

FRANK GAINES

Frank Gaines, an old man, was the next witness. He lives at Kerrville. Saw Strickfaden the last day of August and September 1 at Kerrville.

On August 31 Strickfaden had a gun and said he was going a dove hunting. Saw him on Saturday, September 1, and saw him no more until today.

Witness saw prisoners on Friday evening and saw Strickfaden Friday night at 9 o'clock on the store platform. Witness said Strickfaden was guarding the prisoners, so Strickfaden told him the next morning. This was between 6 and 7 o'clock. At 4 o'clock he saw Strickfaden, but he then had no gun. Later he saw Strickfaden at Laxton's store. Witness did not know whether or not Strickfaden had a gun then. Frank Tucker was there, and he had gun. Mr. Gaines has been clerking in Laxton's store. Witness is sure that Strickfaden is the man he saw.

To Gen. Patterson Mr. Gaines said he had lived at Kerrville since 1888, and for the greater part of the time worked for Laxton. Witness is Laxton's brother-in-law. They live together.

Witness saw Richardson between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday morning. Will Thompson and others were with Richardson.

Graham White was arrested first, Ed. Hall second, Warren Williams next.

Ed Hall was working all day for Laxton. Warren Williams lived 400 yards upon the railroad. John Hayes lived near Williams. Hawkins lived a mile away.

Graham White the first prisoner lives farthest away. He was brought to Kerrville at 5 o'clock. Ed Hall was not arrested until 5:10 o'clock. Richardson was out and in the store all day.

Warran Williams was a section hand. A train is due to leave Kerrville coming to Memphis at 6:35 p. m.

Witness saw several of the Negroes around Kerrville during the day. Witness did not know that Laxton had sworn out the warrant.

Witness first saw Strickfaden about the time he saw Richardson. Will Thompson introduced him to several persons. About 10 o'clock Strickfaden and Thompson went off, ostensibly hunting, and returned in an hour. They had no game no feathers. Strickfaden did most of his talking to Thompson. Gaines also saw Strickfaden on Saturday.

The prisoners were taken from Strahorn's store to Laxton's store about 6 o'clock. Frank Tucker relieved Strickfaden as guard.

Objections were made by Judge DuBose at the Attorney General leading. Gen. Patterson insisted he had a right to lead on cross-examination.

Late in the evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Witness saw Richardson, Strickfaden, Thompson and others. Thompson and Strickfaden had guns. Witness said, "It looks to me that it must be too late to shoot doves."

Saturday morning Witness saw Strickfaden and Laxton. He made inquiries about Ned Smith during the day. Witness did not see Smith until 4 o'clock Saturday. Strickfaden grabbed his coat and ran to meet Smith. Jim Sisley was in the buggy with Smith. They stopped a moment or two and came on. The buggy stopped about thirty feet from the store. Others beside Strickfaden talked to Smith and Sisley. Smith's little boy rode a horse behind the buggy. Strickfaden got on the horse and rode off toward Smith's house. Witness saw the wagon in charge of Atkerson Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The women approached Atkerson, spoke to him and the wail went up. Atkerson drove up to the store and gaines first heard the story of the lynching. Witness never saw Strickfaden near the wagon.

From Kerrville to Memphis it is about twenty-five miles. The team was rather poor. Witness thought the trip could have been made in six or seven hours. None of the prisoners lived over two miles from Kerrville.

Laxton opened the store Saturday morning. At 9 o'clock he rode away and was gone an hour or an hour and a half.

Witness did not know where Strickfaden remained Thursday night. On Saturday morning Strickfaden stated that he had known Richardson in Memphis. Out there Strickfaden said Richardson had asked him to guard the prisoners.

Judge DuBose took another turn at Gaines. Witness first saw Smith and Sisley Saturday evening. Saw Strickfaden early Saturday morning before 7 o'clock.

Witness did not know when or how Strickfaden and Richardson came to the store.

When Tucker went to supper Thompson took the gun.

Witness was not mistaken when he said he saw Strickfaden with a gun Friday afternoon.

Richardson at 12 o'clock came into the store and told Witness he was a farmer, that he lived in God's country, near Covington. Witness told him his foot was big enough to mash all the clods in the country. He saw Richardson arrest Hall. Hall said something. Richardson said, "Don't monkey with me," and reached for a gun. Witness saw no warrant and heard no warrant read.

G. G. PARRISH.

Mr. Parrish rooms at 15 Main staeet. He knew nothing of Strickfaden's connection with the crime.

To Gen. Patterson he stated that he was a pilot. Saw Strickfaden and Sisley on Wednesday night, he thought. They told him they were going hunting. It was between 11 and 12 o'clock. The pair got into a buggy. They had two guns, a package, and a jug. The men went north on Main street. The witness was excused.

W. N. REYNOLDS.

The next witness was Mr. W. N. Reynolds. Witness had heard of Strickfaden. He knew of no fact connecting defendant with the murder. The first time he ever saw him was on the Sunday afternoon after the murder. Was introduced to him on that afternoon. Witness' gin was burned on Sunday morning about 1 or 2 o'clock. Witness lives between three and four miles southeast of Kerrville; lives about the same distance from Ned Smith's house. His son married a daughter of Ned Smith. Smith was at witness' house on Sunday afternoon after the murder. Sisley, Strickfaden and Dick Merrel were in the crowd who came to his house on Sunday afternoon after the lynching. Frank Berry rode up a few minutes after Smith, Sisley and Strickfaden had arrived. Witness met Sisley at night about ten days before the killing. Met him at Ned Smith's house. Strickfaden, Berry, Smith and Sisley left after the rain Sunday, which began to fall, was over. The crowd was at witness' house between an hour and an hour and a half.

Witness noticed a bandage around Sisley's hand, but did not remember which hand. Did not know where Strickfaden and Sisley stayed on Saturday night.

Witness knew Richardson. He did not know the warrants had been sworn our against the men. Witness is a brother-in-law of Mr. Walker.

DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Daniel Sullivan was next put on the witness stand. Witness lives at Kerrville. Has lived there for nine years Does not know defendant Strickfaden. Witness' son was named Daniel also.

The subpena was issued for the son and the sheriff make a mistake.

JOHN C. WILLEY.

John C. Willey was the next witness examined. Witness lives near Kerrville. Had seen defendant Strickfaden. Had met him at Kerrville. Saw him Monday morning following the killing also. First saw him Friday evening before the killing. Did not see defendant with a gun. This was about half an hour before sundown, between 5 and 6 o'clock. Two prisoners were sitting on a plank. Witness supposed defendant was guarding the prisoners, but could not say he was. Prisoners were handcuffed together.

Witness is a farmer. On Friday, the 31st day of August, witness was at his home. He saw Richardson riding along with Mr. James Walker, going toward Kerrville late Friday evening. Had no conversation with the men Walker is witness' cousin. Walker and Richardson had no guns. The prisoners guarded by Strickfaden at Kerrville, were Graham White and Ed. Hall. Some men were close to the prisoners also.

Three of these men were Atkerson, Titus Walker and Mr. Strahorn. On Monday Strickfaden and Sisley came to witness' house about 8 o'clock. Sisley and Smith in a buggy and Strickfaden horseback. The buggy belonged to Sisley. Left witness' house as quickly as they could get ready. Witness went to Memphis with them, he being in his own buggy. Jim Smith was in the party. Jim is no kin to Ned. Jim Smith was at witness' house when party arrived. Witness' object in going to Memphis was to help make bond for his cousin Walker who was under arrest. The party took the plank road on their way to Memphis. Passed by the scene of the killing. Buggies did not stop at this place. No one said anything while they passed it. At Rembert Springs the occupants of the buggies changed. When the party left witness' house, Sisley and Ned Smith were in one buggy and Jim Smith, Strickfaden and witness were in the other buggy. When they changed, witness and the two Smiths were in one buggy and Strickfaden and Sisley in the other.

At this juncture the Grand Jury reported, and the hearing of the evidence was discontinued for a few moments. When it was resumed Gen. Patterson continued to examine witness Willey. After the change was made at Rembert Springs the party proceeded in that way to Memphis. Witness was told that the persons who met Strickfaden and Sisley were their families, but he did not know it to be true. The meeting occurred about seven miles from Memphis. The families were in a surrey. A young man that had crutches with him was driving. Witness did not know whether or not the driver was Ed. McCarver. There was no conversation between the occupants of the two buggies after this meeting. Witness, with the Smiths, drove at once to the jail. Put his horse and buggy in Sisley's back yard. Strickfaden told witness Sisley said to drive into his yard. Sisley's buggy was in his yard also. Had never heard Sisley say to whom the horse he (Sisley) drove belonged to. He saw no gun in the possession of the returning party. Witness did not know whether he ever saw Sisley before the time stated above.

T. T. TRAXLER.

T. T. Traxler was the next witness introduced. In answer to questions from Judge DeBose, witness stated that he lived near Kerrville, about one mile south of that place. He knew Strickfaden by the name of Mike. Witness knew nothing about defendant's connection with the Kerrville murder.

Examined by Gen. Peters, witness said he had seen Strickfaden on Jeff. Laxton's porch Friday evening. Saw him sitting near two prisoners on Friday afternoon. A man they called Detective Richardson was also there. This was near Strahorn's shoe shop. Richardson had a small grip sack hung around his neck by a strap. He was taking a chain and handcuffs out of the bag. He came up with Warren Williams from toward the depot. Witness saw no gun. Witness thought the defendant looked like the man with whom he used to trade. Mike told him he came out on a dove hunt.

In answer to Judge DuBose, Traxler said he saw Strickfaden guarding the prisoners about sundown Friday evening.

J. B. KYLE.

J. B. Kyle was the next witness examined. In answer to questions from Judge DuBois, witness said he lived in Memphis; had not been to Kerrville in four or five years; had never seen Strickfaden before. Witness was a deputy sheriff under Justice Strickland until a short while ago. Has known Richardson for some years. Witness was not at Haughey's office when the warrants were sworn out. Saw Richardson talking to another man in the rear room of the Walnut Palace before the killing. Witness knows Ned Smith by sight. Saw Smith and Richardson coming out of Garabaldi's saloon a few days before the killing.

Here Gen. Patterson asked witness as to Richardson's connection with the arrest of Dan Hawkins. Judge DuBose objected. Objection sustained.

Witness was then asked by Gen. Patterson if he heard Richardson say if Dan Hawkins was turned out he would be hung, and there would be a wholesale killing at Kerrville. Judge DeBose objected and the objection was sustained.

Here court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

The Scimitar, commenting on the progress of the investigation, said editorially in the same issue that the above was taken from:

"In order that there may be no room for misconstruction, it might as well be stated here, in plain English, that this public demands that the necks of the Kerrville assassins should be stretched upon the gallows, and that it expects Mr. Patterson to exert all his energies to bring about this result.

"There is every reason to believe that the slaughter was as cruelly conceived as it was brutally executed, and it is incredible that sufficient testimony cannot be secured to convict those who were concerned in it."

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On the Line of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

The C. H. & D. R. R., has placed on sale at all ticket offices along the line, excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip for the accommodation of its friends on Sundays. These tickets will be good going and returning only on date of sale. Tickets will be sold between all stations where the train service will permit excursionist to make the round trip on Sundays.

For tickets and all information, call on the local ticket agent of the C H & D R R, or address I D. Baldwin, D. P. A, Indianapolis, Ind, or D. G. Edwards, Gen. Pass. Agt., Carew building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A BOUQUET OF PRAISE.

The Leading Race Journal The Subject of Sincere

Encomiums From Many Friends and Many Directions—For The Same We are Justly Prud.

Enclosed please find Postal note for $1.00 for The Freeman for 1894.

Mrs. D. H. Hemphill, Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 1, 1894.

⁂

Please send me one copy of The Freeman for 1894. Enclosed is $1.00 for the same.

Dr. P. L. Barber, Norfolk, Va.
Jan. 9, 1894.

⁂

Find enclosed $1.00 for the payment of my subscription for your valuable paper for another year.

P. W. Adams,
Dec. 15, 1893. Nashville, Tenn.

⁂

Find enclosed $1.00 for The Freeman another year, which I prise as the leading colored journal of the country.

Sherman Key,
Jan. 13, 1894. Fort Wayne, Ind.

⁂

Enclosed please find postal order for $1.00 to renew my subscription to your grand journal for one year.

S. W. Green,
Jan. 1, 1894. Lake Providence, La.

⁂

Enclosed find $1.00, for which please renew my subscription to The Freeman from February, 1894, to February, 1895. E. W. Clark,
Jan. 10, 1894. Georgetown, Tex.

⁂

Enclosed please find P. O. money order for $1.00, for which please send me The Freeman another year.

H. P. Guilkey,
Jan. 13, 1894. Macon, Miss.

⁂

Find enclosed the amount of $1.00 for the renewal of my subscription to the greatest of colored journals for the year 1894.

R. E. Lee, U. S. Hotel, Boston.
Jan. 11, 1894.

⁂

Having read The Freeman for three years, I desire to have it and will encourage many of our race to subscribe for it and read it.

J. C. Simmons, Leflore, Miss.
Jan. 6, 1894.

⁂

Enclosed please find $1.00 for The Freeman for one year. Dr. D. E. Caldwell, of this place, speaks very highly of it indeed.

J. R. Johnson, Osceola, Ark.
Jan. 11, 1894.

⁂

Please find enclosed $1.00, which place to my credit on my account of The Freeman. Continue The Freeman, please; I do not care to be without it.

J. C. Daniels,
Dec. 22, 1893. Florence, Ga.

⁂

I am anxious for your paper because it is the paper of our race, and grandly does it play its part of vindicating the rights of the Negro.

Jas. T. Bryn,
Editor Free Will Baptist Standard,
Jan. 10, 1894. Kingston, N. C.

⁂

I will enclose you $3.00 for The Freeman one year and the School History of Negro race. I have been a reader of The Freeman one year. I feel that I could not be without it.

Louisa Little, Redding, Cal.
Jan. 10, 1894.

⁂

I am a reader of The Freeman, and can say that I don't think I ever read anything in my life that I enjoyed better, and I don't think any man or woman of color have their homes complete without it.

Daniel Burton,
Jan. 11, 1894. Peoria, Ill.

⁂

Enclosed find $1.00 for renewal of my subscription to The Freeman for the year 1894. I cannot lose The Freeman as long as I can work to earn money to take it. I think it a grand paper for our race.

Elizabeth Dorsey,
Dec. 30, 1893. West Chester, Penn.

⁂

In tracing the columns of your paper I find it the greatest paper that ever left the Negro press. It is needed in our county. I will work for The Freeman. Enclosed find $1.00; send The Freeman.

G. W. Daniels,
Jan. 7, 1894. Lee, S. C.

⁂

Find enclosed $1.00 for another year for The Freeman. It is an educator to those interested in the race, so please see that it is continued. Without it I would be unhappy and lonely on Sundays.

Walter S. Jackson,
Aug. 8, 1893. Torresdale, Pa.

⁂

Enclosed find $1.00, for which please send to the address of Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, 3 Townsend place, The Freeman for one year. May you and your paper be vastly successful in 1894 is the wish of

Peter Lawrence,
Jan. 8, 1894. Boston, Mass.

⁂

Enclosed please find $1.00 for The Freeman, your valuable paper, for one year. I take advantage of low rates, and I have a number of race papers to pay for, but of them all there is not one that I appreciate like The Freeman.

Joseph H. Garrett, Arbutus, Md.
Dec. 17, 1893.

⁂

I am praying for the continued success of your grand paper, and hope that my health will improve so I shall be able to do more in the future than in the past in getting it in every Negro home in the Republic.

Chas. V. Monk, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 27, 1893.

⁂

My people seem particularly anxious to read the leading Negro paper of the world, The Freeman. Please be so kind as to place the name of my school on your list and send your paper until May.

Rev. M. L. Latta,
President Latta's University, Oberlin, N. C.
Jan. 8, 1894.

⁂

For four or five years I have been a regular reader and subscriber of The Freeman, and it is with pleasure I recommend it to be a true race journal in every sense of the word. Enclosed you will find a postal note for $1.00, for which I wish to renew my subscription for another year.

G. W. McNeill,
Jan. 8, 1894. Topeka, Kan.

⁂

Enclosed find $1.00 for my subscription to continue for the ensuing year. The Freeman is a solid friend that I would not be without. I can not find words in my vocabulary to express the joy of its appearance. I sincerely hope that the day will soon come when it will sweep over this land as the waters over the deep.

A. E. Eason, Houston, Tex.
Nov. 21, 1893.

⁂

I cannot be without your valuable paper. I enclose the sum of 50 cents for the paper for three months. I can only say that your paper is the best race paper I have ever read. It brings news from different countries, and from our fatherland in Liberia, Africa. I like it for that cause. I can say that it is needed in every Negro's house; every colored man and woman should read it.

Prof. A. T. Dixon,
Jan. 4, 1894. Carlisle, Ark.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.
Mention The Freeman.

CANCER Cured permanently. Home treatment $20 to $35. No knife or plaster. John B. Harris, Ft. Payne, Ala.
Mention The Freeman.

ASTHMA Smithnight's And Hay Fever Remedy. Sold under positive guaranty. Samples free. L. Smithnight, Cleveland, O.
Mention The Freeman.

SANTAL-MIDY
In 48 hours Gonorrhoea and discharges from the urinary organs, arrested by Santal Midy Capsules without inconvenience Price $1. of ALL Druggists, or P. O. Box 2081, New York.
MIDY
Mention The Freeman

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

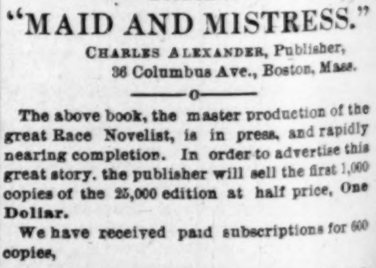
from 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a HARMLESS TREATMENT. No starving; leaves no wrinkles. THOUSANDS CURED. 18 Years' Successful Practice. TREATMENT BY MAIL. For particulars call on, or address with 6 cents in stamps, O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Chicago, Ill. 116 McVicker's Theater Bldg.
FOLKS FRIEND
Mention The Freeman.

RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. No postals answered. For sale by all first-class druggists everywhere. Ward Bros., A. Kiefer & Co. and Daniel Stewart, wholesale agents, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mention The Freeman.

Sexual Power
Positively and Permanently Restored in 2 to 10 days; effect in 24 hours; almost immediate relief. No nauseating drugs, minerals, pills or poisons, but the DELICIOUS MEXICAN CONFECTION, composed of fruits, herbs and plants. The most POWERFUL TONIC KNOWN. Restores the Vigor, Snap and Health of youth. Sealed Book free giving full particulars. Address San Mateo Med. Co., Box 481 St. Louis, Mo.
Mention The Freeman.

"Trance Medium,"—Send 25 cts., with full age, sex and stamp, and receive horoscope of future life. Mrs. Dr. Moore, dead trance medium, seventh daughter, born with double veil; tells past, present and future; full name of whom you will marry; CHALLENGES THE WORLD. It is known throughout the world that mediums are the only reliable fortune tellers, and their charms cause love, speedy marriages and success in business. SECURE A CHARM AND WEAR DIAMONDS. Advice on business, love, marriage, speculation, changes, losses, divorces, etc. Lucky Charm Free. Mrs. Dr. Moore, box 405, Newport, Ky.
Mention The Freeman.

Mothers Wives and Daughters,
The Great African Wonder!



Before Using. One Year After.

Again you hear from us in this worthy paper as we have received quite a number of agents from the readers. Many testimonials have been given. Ladies, if the hair is gone from your temples, be sure to use it. A beautiful face loses its greatest attraction when the hair is gone from the temples, killed with dandruff and falling out. Everybody can avoid premature grayness or baldness by using this preparation. It will stop your hair from falling out and make it soft, black and glossy. Cures Tetter in its worst stage. It is the fastest hair grower of the age. Beware of imitations. See that the name of this company is upon every label, and the two cuts of the African girl. A prize of $5.00 in gold is given to the agent making the largest report monthly.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell a great preparation. A large percentage given. Circulars and full particulars sent on application. Price 50 cents per jar. Address all communication to

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The Great Realistic Sequel to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'

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The above book, the master production of the great Race Novelist, is in press, and rapidly nearing completion. In order to advertise this great story, the publisher will sell the first 1,000 copies of the 25,000 edition at half price, One Dollar.

We have received paid subscriptions for 600 copies,

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If so, send name, address and One Dollar.

AGENT'S OUTFIT ONE DOLLAR

It is the Greatest Race Book, from the Pen of the Greatest Race Writer.

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$200.00 In Cash Orders in Ten Days.

Everybody who has read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or "Maid and Mistress," will buy a copy.

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—PUBLISHER,—
36 COLUMBUS AVE., - BOSTON, MASS.

AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

How Uncle Grover Goes About His Fishing Trips.

BIG BASS ARE SHY OF HIM.

Mrs. Cleveland, So it is Said, Has Introduced an English Handshake Among the Buzzardians.

Tautog, bass and soup have been found in plenty at the Buzzard's Bay waters this week, and President Cleveland has been down to the sea in a boat in hot pursuit of them, says a Buzzard's Bay special to the New York Times. It is the annual September run of fish, sometimes large, sometimes small, but almost invariably more plentiful than during the midsummer. One night, the middle of the week, Mr. Cleveland and Dr. Jos. D. Bryant, of New York, his guest, came home late with nearly half a barrel of fish, the result of their united day's report. Tautog and soup predominated. Striped bass are plentiful again here, but Mr. Cleveland does not appear to be very successful in his search for this, the gamest fish in the Bay.

A local fisherman pulled out an eighteen pounder on Tuesday. But this man, Laurelston L. Ames, does not use the sort of tackle which the fancy fishermen, like the President and Joe Jefferson indulge in here.

Mr. Ames says the fancy fishermen come down from the city and out into the consolidated railroad bridge, his favorite fishing place, and tell him all about how to catch striped bass according to the book. Then Mr. Ames takes a plain, old-fashioned hook, a simple, pliable line, and bait that may be the whole secret of his success.

The boss bait is a young eel, six or seven inches long, brought out to the fishing ground alive, slapped against a board to make it unconscious before slipping it into the hook. It must always be hooked squarely in the nose, great care being taken not to kill it outright, but to get the eel to just that condition where it will "tie itself up in knots." Then it is thrown overboard with care. "When the bass bites it depends," Mr. Ames says, "on how he acts about it. If he takes a good hold I let him play a good bit, while if he has not got a solid hold it works differently. You have to go by circumstances."

This "high line" bay fisherman goes by circumstances, or something, so well that he catches not alone the biggest bass, but the largest number as well, and frequently the only fish, where the fancy fishermen from town who tell him how it's done fail to get so much as a bite. The President has a way of his own in preparing for a day's fishing trip down the bay. He dons a hat of generous brim for protection from the rays of the sun, a black silk alpaca coat of good length and full, skirted, over an ordinary outing shirt, with trousers of a plain gray or light brown, and wide-toed, plain, common-sense shoes of black leather. This rig is comfortable, especially if the breeze is light and the sun warm at midday, as it so frequently is here in September.

One thing is noticeable—the frequency with which he removes his hat, lays it to one side and sits bareheaded in the full enjoyment of coaxing to his hook the finny denizens of the deep. The wide seat in the stern of the Ruth, his fishing boat, is where the President sits invariably. His Secretary of War, Col. Dan Lamont, likes to get himself up high, next to the mast, or on the cabin deck of the little cat-rigged craft, to drop his line over the bow of the boat, while Dr. Bryant will hang himself away out on the boom in the stern sheets in a heartily enjoyable boyish fashion, caring as little for dignified attitude as does the holder of the War portfolio.

Over the side of the boat hangs the President's line, while he sits and—thinks; for he talks but little, and when he does talk the conversation is usually addressed as much to himself as to the others, the manner in which the fish do or do not bite being the subject of his remarks. It has been told of the President that he is the most patient of fishermen. Yet he is not not so patient that he is contented to remain on one ledge long if the fish do not soon begin to find the location of his hook Downright patient fishermen are oftener told of in print than they are seen afloat.

A great friendship seems to have "struck up" between Mr. Cleveland and one of his near neighbors here. This is Mr. James G. Powers. Mr. Powers is a New Yorker, well along in life, who has made an investment in an extensive tract of shore land across from Gray Gables, on the Wareham side of the bay. He calls it Plymouth Park There are three villas and a farmhouse.

The President and Mr. Powers are on such good terms that the distinguished fisherman sends his closest friends over to Plymouth Park, by way of diversion, when the ennui of isolation on Monument Neck becomes a crying desire for some change. And the President goes himself, too. It is a short sail, a half mile or so. The spot is retired, like Gray Gables itself, except that it is on the favored west shore, where the bay breezes blow free and cool, but are tempered by the pines more, and give one a greater feeling of being in the country as well as at the seaside. Mr. Powers is a wholesale grocer in New York, with wealth and to spare, and he is a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland.

Mrs. Cleveland has given countenance to one style new to this place within the past week. It is the English grip While this is anything but new elsewhere, it appears never before to have been introduced to Cape Cod by any lady of prominence sufficient to cause it to be remarked When the wife of the President greeted Miss Benedict, of New York, on her arrival at the railway station the other night, there was a crowd upon the platform, and her every action was closely followed by the many. She stood stiff and allowed her visitor to hunt her up. When the two ladies of fashion met, Mrs. Cleveland reached her hand up high, quite to shoulder height, if not above, dropping the elbow and dropping the hand outward rather limply, Miss Benedict doing the same, and the clasp followed. It has been quite amusing since to watch the old sailors fresh from their fishing attempt to imitate the manner of the handshaking of the two society ladies. It threatens to become a Cape Cod custom in consequence.

Now that it has become well known that a force of three secret service detectives is on duty at Gray Gables to protect the Presidential family from intrusion, the sight-seers, who formerly drove or walked about the grounds, regardless of what the owner's desires might be, have taken to the waterway approaches for securing that which is so dear to the inquisitive heart. Sailboats, rowing craft, and steamboats have made nothing of coming long distances with people eager to catch a glimpse of Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, the babies, and such of their belongings as might be visible. These people venture up to the Gables' little landing frequently, and make a feint at disembarking. This invariably brings one or the other of the secret service men down to the landing, if one is not already there. The detectives usually size up the visitors aright, and quickly dispose of the merry curious.

But all the sight-seers have not taken to approaching the Gables by water. One lady relates how, on a Sunday, she, with a party of anxious ones who had not the slightest intention of greater harm than a good, square, self-satisfying squint at the President and Mrs. Cleveland, drove briskly up the drive by the lodge to the Presidential villa, with a nonchalance evidently stimulated for the occasion, and which proved effectual, for they were not interfered with, drove about for a time to their hearts' full desire, and then departed at their leisure, without so much as catching a sight of anybody who bore the slightest resemblance to a guard.

Don'ts of Dress.

Don't clothe yourself in man's apparel and expect the courtesy due to a lady.

Don't wear feathers in your hat and patches on your boots.

Don't wear a sailor hat and a blouse after your fortieth birthday.

Don't pioneer fashion with a cheap dressmaker.

Don't pinch your waist. Fat, like murder, will out—somewhere.

Don't put all your allowance outside. A ragged petticoat kills the smartest gown.

Don't put cost before cut. Corded silk won't cover a clumsy fit.

Don't let your dressmaker dress you. Dress yourself. She may give you smartness, but individuality—never.

Don't sacrifice fitness to fashion.

Don't neglect quality for the sake of quantity.

Don't forget that although veils are becoming to most faces, feet veiled in lace stockings do not look well in the street.

Don't imagine that beauty will atone for untidiness.

Don't spoil the gown for the yard of stuff.

Don't dress your head at the expense of your hands and feet.

Don't be dashing—be dainty.

Don't make hay of your possessions and then credit your limited purse with your shabby appearance.

Don't imagine that a blouse or shirt coat and hat are suitable for women of every age and figure, on every occasion.

Don't wear a white petticoat unless it is white.

Don't wear heels to your boots unless you can afford to have them always heels and not half ones on one side only.

Don't put powder on your cheeks without looking in a glass afterwards.

Don't make your own dresses unless you can do it really well.—New York World.

Good Work in the Churches.

North Birmingham, Ala., Special.

We have two churches at this place, the A. M. E and Baptist. Rev. R. Gray is pastor of the former and Rev. J. A. Peel the latter Both churches have a fine membership. The Baptists are doing a good work under the leadership of Rev. Peel, a young divine. His collection Sunday was $53.80. We have a fine society in our church, with Mrs A Peel at the head. We also have two schools.

VANDERBILT'S TROUBLE.

His Wife Determined Upon a Separation—She is Now Coming Home.

All Efforts at Reconciliation have Failed and it is not Believed That a Divorce will be Opposed.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has finally decided to bring an action for a divorce against her husband, and, with her children, may arrive in New York at any time. Their homecoming will not be unexpected, for several members of the Vanderbilt family have been notified and a private letter received from Paris on Saturday by a friend confirmed the fact. The letter also said that Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was in Paris at the time the letter was written, had finally determined to come to America and go directly to Newport, where she will take up her residence in the great marble palace given her by her husband two years ago. She will live there for one year, and then, under the law of that State, will begin the suit.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

This story was corroborated on the 18th, both at Newport and in New York City, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

A well known member of society, who has spent much time in Newport recently, and who is familiar with every movement of any consequence made by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, said to-day, in speaking of the return of Mrs. Vanderbilt: "It is true that Mrs. Vanderbilt is to return, and immediately. It is quite possible that she is now on her way to this country Her return has been contemplated for several weeks past, or since she determined to secure a divorce from Mr. Vanderbilt. She intends to go to Newport and live there quietly until she obtains her divorce. The cause of her wishing for one is well known.

NO RECONCILIATION POSSIBLE.

"I do not know, nor do I believe anybody else knows, whether the suit will be contested or not, but there are reasons for supposing that Mr. Vanderbilt will not oppose an action. He is at present in Scotland with several friends, shooting, and will return to New York probably inside of the next six weeks."

The reporter's informant also said that all speculation regarding the Vanderbilt family on this side of the Atlantic seeking to effect a reconciliation after the arrival of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in this country was simply nonsense, and that since the first breath of scandal was wafted across the ocean no member of the family had made a single move toward reuniting Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

A DETERMINED WOMAN.

Other friends of the William K. Vanderbilts have, however, made every effort possible to bring about a complete reconciliation, but without success. It is known that Colonel and Mrs. William Jay did all in their power to induce William K Vanderbilt to go to England and see his wife, and also to get them to meet and settle all their differences amicably. They, like several others, were unsuccessful and abandoned the attempt.

There are several sensational stories going the rounds of society people regarding the W. K. Vanderbilts. One is that they had originally agreed upon a separation, but before it was formally made Mrs Vanderbilt heard several stories from Paris regarding her husband which determined her to seek an absolute divorce. Another is that Mrs. Vanderbilt's terms for separation did not suit William K Vanderbilt, and that he refused to come to any agreement or consider the matter, which precipitated the divorce.

Those who know Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt describe her as a very determined woman, who is not easily deterred when she has once fully fixed her mind upon the accomplishment of a certain object, and they argue that if there was any prospect of a reconciliation that she would not open the great marble palace at Newport at this season of the year, but would return to the residence on Fifth avenue, as there is scarcely a possibility of her leading anything but the life of a recluse at Newport during the winter months

EASY TO GET A SEPARATION.

Just how simple it is for a person to obtain a divorce in Rhode Island may be easily imagined when the divorce laws are considered. The following is an outline of the statutes of the state covering the divorce question:

Any case where marriage is void or voidable by law, where either party is for crime deemed civily dead, or from absence or from other circumstances presumed to be dead; extreme cruelty; willful desertion for five years; or for a shorter time, in discretion of court; continued drunkenness; neglect or refusal on part of husband to suitable provide for wife, or for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness in either of the parties repugnant to or in violation of the marriage covenant, and where parties have lived apart for ten years Residence of one year required. No statutory provision as to re-marriage.

Under this law it would not be impossible for Mrs. W K Vanderbilt to begin an immediate action against her husband, as she could claim that she has been legally a resident of Rhode Island since she became the owner of the marble palace at Newport.

Was Death Necessary?

[Special Telegram to *Chicago Inter-Ocean.*]

"SYCAMORE, ILL., May 25, 1894.—George W. Churchill, chief engineer of the city waterworks, died of heart disease this afternoon while riding his bicycle."

A splendid man.

A useful citizen, occupying a responsible position in the city where he lived.

He was a *necessity*, not only to his family and friends, but to the entire community.

Near Vandalia, in the same state, Illinois there lives a widely known, much respected prosperous farmer, Mr. J. F. Helm.

Why did he not drop dead?

On the same day that the telegraph operator at Sycamore was clicking to the press of the country the startling news of the sudden death of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Helm at Vandalia posted the following letter:

Vandalia. Ill., May 25, 1894.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:

I desire to add my experience to the many testimonials of benefit, persons have received from the use of your remedies. I was troubled with heart disease for several years, at first I felt an oppression around my heart; I then began to get short of breath, after violent exercise I would have palpitation, and finally became so bad that that work became an impossibility. I was doctored by several of the best physicians but obtained only temporary relief; Mr. G. B. Capps, druggist here, induced me to try a bottle of your Heart Cure. It helped me from the start; my trouble had become chronic, I had neglected it so long, that I have used several bottles. The result has been most wonderful. I can breathe freely and easily, suffering no inconvenience from extra exertion and can enjoy a good night's rest, something I have not been able to do for years. I cannot express thanks too highly in commendation of your Heart Cure; believing you have prolonged my life many years, I can and will cheerfully recommend it to anyone suffering with heart trouble.

Very respectfully yours,
J. F. HELM.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Cures.

LOST RELATIVES.

Notice! I am desirous to find the whereabouts of my cousin, Mrs. M. A. Robinson. The last I heard of her she was keeping a grocery store in Indianapolis. Her husband's name is Edward Robinson. I am all alone in the world, and am anxious to find her. Address Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, Jamestown, P. C. Rhode Island.

My mother's name is Lucinda Yarndle, and I had one half-brother named John and an own brother named Nelson. I have two half-sisters, Sarah and Mary. My father died when I was four years old, in Knox county, Tennessee. My father's name was Harry Lamb. The last time I saw them was in Lawrence, Kan. I wrote to them from Missoula, but did not hear from them. Address, H. Lamb, Kalispel, Mont.

I would like to know the whereabouts of my three sisters, Lucretia, Eliza and Polly Sadler. Our mother's name was Pricilla Sadler. She belonged to Fannie Sadier, an old maid. Our father's name was Ranel Spilman; he belonged to Jim Spilman. Our home was Lael, Garrett county, Ky., eight miles from Langston and eleven miles from Richmond, Ky. Any information would be very thankfully received by their sister, Sallie Johnson. Address, 339 E. Jefferson street, Decatur, Ill.; in care of L. Earnest.

I have a son; have not seen him since the war. His name is Thomas Taylor Turner, my home was in Madison Co., Tennessee, but I left him in Columbus Kentucky with a man by the name of John Stevens, who was a Telegraph Operator. He was between the age of 7 and 8. His father's name was Sam Turner and my name was Henrietta Turner. Every pastor will please read this to his congregation, and readers will please inquire. Any one giving information will oblige Henrietta Wallace, 1403 Maple St., Des Moines, Ia.

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Every Scholar, and
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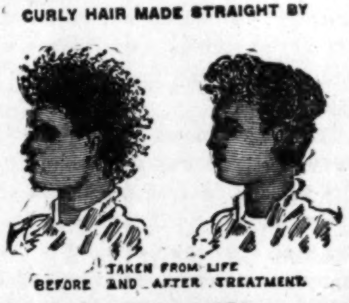

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We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes and brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return manuscripts unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unless it is ordered. All matter for publication must reach the office by Monday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1894.

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Shows that the paper has been paid for up to that time.

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Shows that the time will then expire. If proper credit has not been given within two or three weeks from time of payment, notify us.

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Our Golden Rules.

1. Write on one side of the paper.
2. Write plainly, intelligibly.
3. Do your own spelling.
4. When you've said a thing, stop.
5. Get your matter in this office by Tuesday of each week.
6. Do not ask us to return rejected manuscript. We can't do it.
7. If your article does not appear, don't abuse the editor and order him to stop your paper, for remember such actions make you look small.

And finally:

When you've got a thing to say,
Say it. Don't take half a day,
When your tale's got a little in it,
Crowd the whole thing in a minute.
Life is short—a fleeting vapor—
Don't you fill the whole newspaper
With a tale which at a pinch
Could be crowded in an inch.
Boil her down until she simmers;
Polish her until she glimmers.
When you've got a thing to say,
Say it. Don't take half a day.

CLEVELAND still seems to be the boss in New York politics.

OWING to a dearth of space, much editorial matter was crowded out this issue.

SUPREME CHANCELLOR MITCHELL will have something further to say to Dr Williams, of New Orleans, in next week's FREEMAN.

WHICH of the two men, McKinley or Harrison, who addressed the citizens of Indianapolis this week, will be our next President?

SOME inquiries have been received at this office as to the authorship of a certain "special" from Shelbyville, Tenn. We will say in fine that Rev Jones was not the author of the same.

THE celebration of the Emancipation proclamation at Lafayette last Monday was a grand affair. Hon. Geo. L. Knox was orator of the day. A full report of his speech will appear in our next.

BE honest now, look this number of THE FREEMAN over with care and tell us, not all speaking at once, are you not proud of it as a race journal, among all the publications of the race, has it an equal, does it not stand alone, unapproached? "There are others," but there is but one great national Afro-American journal and its name is THE FREEMAN. Now is the time to subscribe

THOSE Indianapolis colored Republicans who are perspiring blood and threatening to do all that lies within their power to defeat the ticket in Marion county, because a colored man was not given a place on it, are displaying a brand of Republicanism that some people won't value very high. Get together, gentlemen, and lock your mouths. Its rather late in the day to play the baby act.

WE commence this week a series of articles from the pen of Elizabeth H. Baker, principal of the Nashville (Tenn.) Colored Kindergarten and Industrial School, which we are sure our readers will appreciate. Miss Baker is a graceful and eloquent writer, and it will be readily perceived, her soul is wrapped up in and consecrated to her great and noble life work. Do not fail to read the initial number of the series which commences with this issue.

"We will take a little sugar in ours, Brother Sweeney, a little sugar."—Chicago Observer.

Reached the toper stage, have you; coating of your stomach eaten away, raw whiskey too much for you, eh?

"There may not be much brains lying loose about the sanctum of that Indianapolis sheet, Brother Scott, but there is a lot of disjointed English that is worth its weight in ink."—Chicago Observer.

"Et tu Brute." "No more of this Hal, and thou lovest me!"

SIR KNIGHT LEONIDIAS WILSON, of Cincinnati, O, pays his respects to Chancellor Williams, of New Orleans, on first page of this issue of THE FREEMAN, in a manner interesting and charming to behold. It is a Knight of Pythias dispute, and in a general way the only reflection we have to make is brief but sincere: May truth and justice come out on top.

THE FREEMAN goes everywhere, its scope is NATIONAL, not local. When great matters are to be discussed, when the attention of all the race is wanted, when LEADERS have complaints to make or suggestions to urge, they quite naturally and very sensibly, don't you think, seek the columns of THE FREEMAN. Application: If you would keep abreast of the times, if you would keep posted, subscribe for THE FREEMAN.

HE ASKED CLEVELAND.

The following correspondence received from a Democratic subscriber, with a request to publish, explains itself. It will be observed that Mr. Cleveland is quite "diplomatic" in his answer. Negro Democratic patriots (?) should have a care of the kind of questions, etc., they propound to our President, and not be surprised if his answers are not all they might desire; just now the perspiration that oozes through his pores is of the consistency and color of blood.

"STAMFORD, CONN., Sept. 6, 1894.

"To Hon. Grover Cleveland,
President of the United States of America,

"MY DEAR SIR:—Kindly pardon me for the liberty herein and for this intrusion, but I, being one of the acknowledged leaders of my race, and a representative of the great party of which you stand at the head, sincerely ask Your Excellency to advise and act in my behalf as a defender for my poor, downtrodden race, who have been and are still being lynched and persecuted by the illiterate backwoodsmen of our country. For God's sake assist, and give us a foundation to work upon in the interest of the party which I strive to represent. We are Americans, and I do claim that we are deserving of proper protection, and as an American citizen I condemn all persons who are guilty of lynching and those in a position to render aid in abating such dastardly crimes for not acting in their defense.

"In conclusion, sir, I will give a brief extract from a letter dated Oct. 14, 1892, from Hon. E. C. Benedict, addressed to me as follows: 'Mr. Beckam:—I, knowing Mr. Cleveland as well as I do, run no risk in assuring you that in taking the oath of office to administer and execute the laws of this country, he will sustain to the utmost the rights of all citizens, irrespective of color.'

"Now then, kind sir, I sincerely hope and will watch for the result, along with the remaining 8,000,000 colored Americans, for further protection. I have the honor to be,

'Obediently Yours,
"T. ALEX. BECKAM,
"44-46 Pacific street,
"Stamford, Conn."

"STAMFORD, CONN., Sept. 16, 1894.

"To His Excellency,
Hon. Grover Cleveland,

"KIND SIR:—I am waiting your reply to my letter of the 6th inst., mailed to your Honor's address, a copy of which will be found herein.

"In the approaching campaign, I will be called upon to assist in the great political battle, as I did in 1892 and I desire to defend my party and our administration; in a nut-shell, therefore, I must prepare to answer men of my race who have and will ask me, what did my President do, or remark, in regard to the lynching, etc. Already they have referred me to remarks and acts of Republican Presidents. I humbly ask your Honor for a reply.

"In conclusion, I am a Democrat for the onward success of my country, party and race. I have the honor to be, Obediently Yours,

"T. ALEX. BECKAM"

"GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS.,
"Sept. 18, 1894.

"Mr. T. Alex. Beckam,

"DEAR SIR:—I can hardly think it possible that you need any word of mine to assure you that I am in favor of law and order, and opposed to mob vengeance in any case, and whether the subjects to it are white or black.

"The laws of the land are, or ought to be, sufficient for the protection of any citizen, able to enforce obedience to them from every citizen, and strong and certain enough to redress every wrong against society, and to punish every crime.

Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Are you a mechanic, a factory hand, do you labor in the soil, in the mines, the machine shop, the planing mill? Try a dust proof case "Premier," a FREEMAN gift.

KEEP AGOIN'!

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hails or if it snows,
Keep a-goin'!
'Taint no use to sit an' whine
When the fish aint on your line;
Bait your hook an' keep on tryin'—
Keep a-goin'!
When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out o' every dime?
Gettin' broke ain't any crime—
Tell the world you're feelin' prime!
Keep a-goin'!
When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing!
Hear the bells that sweetly ring!
When you feel like sighing—sing!
Keep a-goin'!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlantic Constitution.

HIS "OPINION" NO GOOD

Under the caption, "'Tis Our Opinion," our genial and verse making friend, the editor of the Chicago Observer, thus discourseth to his handful of readers in the "Windy City," and at the risk of boosting him into transitory prominence, we append an excerp with a brief and mildly worded reflection upon the same. He touched his harp, and this is what he sung:

"What need is there of anyone going anywhere to tell anybody of the tragedy at Kerrville. The bodies of its victims were scarcely cold when the civilized world was fully acquainted with its cowardly and shocking brutalities. No attempt was made to conceal either cause or detail. Every horrible feature was dwelt on and no steps taken in any direction to prevent a knowledge of the dreadful happening reaching London or South Clark street. The South does not care who knows it; it believes that the race problem is its own affair to be settled in their own way. As we have pointed out again and again, the matter is one wholly of and for ourselves. We must find our own way out of it, or else take the short end of the thing.

"We believe the prevailing method of agitation stands condemned. Not a practical suggestion has been offered; no endeavor has been made to bring any Southern State before the highest tribunal, and there have the legal responsibility for the practices of lynching established; in fact, the only tangible thing done, has been to set up an opposition Anti-Lynching League in this city to the one already organized, and to appoint a national lecturer, whose specific duty is to supplement the information already given to the world at large by Associated Press dispatches.

"The best edited race papers of the South are agreed with us that resolution and speech are very poor substitutes for action. Let us use the weapons at our hand for action and sacrifice. Strong tongues seldom go with stout hearts."—Chicago Observer.

Whether any good is being accomplished on the part of Miss Wells in the crusade she is making from the rostrum against Southern lynching is a matter that cannot be determined perhaps with the nicety of a mathematical calculation, yet this is not a good reason why her efforts should be discounted in advance, especially by members of her own race.

Nor does it go for anything in the matter of disproving the efficacy of anti-lynching agitation, or its good fruits, that the South in the past made no effort to conceal or apologize for such periodical atrocities as marked the Kerrville affair, and upon the other hand rather gloried in giving them prominence and notoriety.

Pride cometh before a fall, justice will not always doze.

The brazen effrontery and hard heartedness of the Negro's persecutors should not be bowed down before and looked up to as an estoppel to prevent him from demurring and appealing to the humanitarian sentiment of the world in his own behalf.

God helps him who helps himself.

Before the advent of Miss Wells and the consequent Anti-Lynching movement, the Negro's case in equity had lingered comparatively unnoticed for years, been set back in the calendar, dismissed from public attention, avoided by all as an unpleasant condition of things hard to face with the means of settlement not well in hand.

The indifference of the South, which in effect was a defiance of public opinion, was in the nature of a bluff, and the North meekly laid down its hand and coward-like did not hesitate to avoid the moral responsibility of its supineness behind the plea loudly proclaimed by the South, that the race problem was a question which belonged peculiarly to that section, with which we the "people of the North have no legal remedy for or right to interfere."

With such a backing the South had grown steadily bolder, yearly more defiant in the game of "nigger" killing, the North more and more helpless in the premises, while the civilized world gradually became imbued with the idea that the Negro, mainly the Negro of the South, was a sort of a human fiend, a natural rapist, for whose viciousness no punishment was hardly adequate.

With such a condition of sentiment existing, brought about through years of craftiness upon the part of the South, and dough-faced subserviancy on that of the North, something had to be done.

Sure of its game, resting supinely and securely in the belief that the white man generally, whether he lived in the North or in Europe, had at last been convinced and was confirmed in the idea that the Southern Negro was a born rapist, it (the South) certainly did not care who knew it, how widely it became advertised whenever it indulged a playful disposition and impulse to "nigger" killing.

Why should it care, what was there to make it afraid, or confuse and palsy it with a visitation of repentance and conscience?

The nation's heart had turned to stone, its conscience had become seared and its sense of duty a thing to be remembered only.

The church was so busy, so consecrated to the great business of directing souls to the city "not built with hands," that it was precluded raising its voice in protest against the "lynchers" when it did not speak up boldly in their defense.

Once in every four years the newly elected president would refer to the nation's shame with prefunctory gusto, or men like Blaine or Hayes, seeing political defeat staring them in the face, would all at once remember the "poor colored man."

The hour had come, where was the man?

Unfortunately, the man was not forthcoming—but Miss Wells was!

In an incredible short space of time she has succeeded in exploding forever the Southern white men's fiction, acquiesced in by the Northern white man, and gradually being indorsed by the civilized world, that the Negro was a born rapist, who richly deserved the shocking barbarities that for over a quarter a century he has been subjected to in the Southland.

For the first time since the commencement of its long debauch of crime, the South has been jerked up to a sudden standstill; it is on the defensive; what six months ago it would have proclaimed as justifiable butchery on their part, to-day their great dailies, their leading men, are ashamed of and are proclaiming loud and long that lynch law must end. Grand juries are at work, the pulpit, North and South, shame-faced at its long inertness, vie with each other in formulating pious pronounciamentos against the bloody sin of the South.

The North has at last realized that the so-called race problem is a matter that concerns not only the South, but the nation, and not by any means a matter to be confined between the Negro and his persecutors.

For the same reason that the thousand and one tragedies that preceded the Kerrville shooting, has been talked about by the believers in ultimate right and justice, it has, and will continue to be, let us hope, until the ring leaders of the heartless tragedy have one by one dangled from the rope's end.

Nor should the Negro be expected, or looked to without aid, to extricate himself from the brambles that bear him down.

There is a moral responsibility resting upon this government that prides itself as a model for others, to come to the Negro's assistance through every justifiable channel, or otherwise, at its disposal

As he, the Negro, has been specifically, uniquely persecuted for many years, while the government dozed silently by, if occasion require it, he should be specifically and uniquely assisted.

Laws, State and National, have been broken, set aside or trampled upon that the Negro might be wronged, and in the face of this most disgraceful fact of modern centuries, for our editor-poet to insist he "must find his own way out" of the debris that has been piled upon him, is startling, and very unstatesman like.

There is such a charming disregard of good sense and truth in the concluding paragraphs of our friend's "opinion," amounting quite to humor, that we are really reluctant to bid him good bye, but but shall have to for this time at least.

Every boy wants a watch. Have you a boy, encourage him early in life to invest his earnings wisely and judiciously. Encourage him to have a "Premier" watch.

SHOT HIM

In The Leg—The Donkey Party—The U. R. K.'s Reception.

Helena, Ark., Special.

Rev. J. W. Jackson, P. E. of Forrest city district and of the Little Rock conference, M. E. connection was in the city last week holding the quarterly meeting of the 1st M. E. church of Helena with Rev. B. H. Johnson pastor. Another fit of insanity struck Felix Goodman and caused quite a commotion, about 12 men over powered him and put him in jail. Miss R A. Keith is convalesing from a serious attack of malaria fever. Mr. Isaac Coursey one of the oldest barbers has accepted a chair on the steamer Rowena Lee. Mrs. Surveyer, of Brownville, Tenn, was much opposed to Mr. Morton Glass' attention to her daughter, but he persisted to see her at his best convenience. Mrs. Surveyer happened on the pair and shot Mr. Glass in the leg. Mrs. Emiline Robinson is rusticating at Mr. Sam McNeal, a few miles from the city for her health. Miss Darthoughia Taylor pass through the city in good health

Miss Emma Burnes took leave for St. Louis, to visit her father's relatives. Damon Division No. 3, U. R. K. of P held an informal reception to a few lady friends last Tuesday evening at their hall. Refreshments after the address of welcome by Capt. W. C. Cox and the drill by the ranks. The Peabody school opened its session again under the principleship of Prof. H. Avant with eight subordinate teachers and three hundred fifty-one teachers. Died in the city on Rightor street between Poplar and Beech. Mr. George Clark alias George Bally. He had been suffering for twelve years with rheumatic troubles, indigestion and congestion, a sister, brother and two nieces are left to mourn their loss. Mrs. C. M. Hall returned from Memphis, much improved. Mrs. M Dixon has remodled her residence which gives it a stylish appearance, and makes it roomy. The Donkey party at the K. of P. hall was quite amusing. The merry workers gave an entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Burrell Graves.

BISHOP SALTER PREACHED.

Gosling's "Blacks" Worsted—Attended The Barbecue.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Special.

Bishop M. B. Salter, D. D., made an episcopal visit to our town on the 19th inst., and delivered a very able sermon. He was accompanied by Rev. T. A. Thompson, D. D., pastor of Warren Chapel, Chattanooga, Tenn, and Rev B. A. J. Nixon, B D, presiding elder of the Columbia district. Rev. Nixon reports his district in a most prosperous condition, and says his district is blessed with sweeping revivals from one end to the other. Rev. Nixon attended to some business about his property while here. He is an able man and we are proud of him. Rev. J. A. Jones, Dr. V. D. Turner and others made it very pleasant for them. They express themselves as being well pleased with their visit.

Messrs. G. W. Clabron, his brother Wesley, Henry Holler, Mesdames S. James Temple, Maggie Greer, A R. Winter, Bell Greer and J. N. McAdams and many other ladies and gentlemen went out to a barbecue at Mullen's Chapel on the 22d inst. Misses Maggie Davis, Tennie Gaunt, Irene McKinney, Mamie Claybrock, Annie Allen, Martha Brown and Mary Streetor are very highly respected by the young gentlemen of the city. Mr. J. S. Gilliland is doing some very nice stone and brick work for Dr. S. V. Talley. Revs. William Nowlen and James Thompson are two coming young preachers. The Singleton base-ball club got the best end in a game with Gosling's Blacks. Dr. Overton, Messrs, Russell, Owens and Dickson look sad over it. The Shelbyville nine and the star nine among the whites have neither of them lost a game. G. W. Doxey says he never feels right until he has read The Freeman. Get it at W. H. Gosling's store. It gets better with each issue. We are proud of The Freeman.

Scenes From Dante's Inferno.

Huntsville, Ala., Special.

Miss Pearl Binford and brother Chas. left Monday to enter Fisk at Nashville. Mr. Thomas Douglass left Wednesday for Chicago. Mr. Wesley Williams left last Saturday for Indianapolis Mr. Robt. Pleasant returned to his home in Hot Springs Friday night. Mr Chas. Brown is home from Monte Sano. The wife of our worthy townsman, Mr. Robt. Brandan, was called from her field of labor, "to join that innumerable caravan," last Friday. Mr. William Boyd. of Normal spent Friday in the city. Miss Frances Barnett leaves on the 29th for school at Nashville. Scenes from "Dante's inferno" was presented at the A. M. E church Monday night. Mr C L. Jones has moved his shoe shop up town, 113 Washington street, where he will be glad to see old patrons Rev. L. H. Mixon has begun his crusade on sin at the M. E. church where he intends to "leave not a word behind." Dr. R. T. Brown of the C. M. O. preached his farewell sermon at that church Tuesday night the 18th, he leaves to take charge as president of the College at Jackson, Tenn. Our city school building is nearing completion and will be in readiness for Rev. J. F Humphry, and his able corps of assistance by the 15th prox, when they will have a grand opening and dedication. Miss Mattie Lewis is home from Memphis. Mrs. Jackson White, of Memphis, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Lewis. Mr. L. C. Jones Jr. and Miss Jennie Moore, were married at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Tom McDonald, Thursday evening. Mr. W. Raleigh Sheilds is expected to marry soon.

Delayed Wedding Bells.

Hot Spring, Ark., Special.

Our city has been graced this week with the presence of Prof. J. E. Carter, principal of Shorter University, situated at Arkadelphia. He spoke in both the A. M. E. churches. I did not hear either address, but from my knowledge of Prof. Carter's ability and from the reports current concerning the matter, I feel warranted in saying that the addresses were masterly efforts, well worthy the cause they sought to promote. Shorter University can but prosper under the able leadership the church determines it shall have. Two of our young gents, according to their understanding, on last Thursday night dressed in their new and best goods, took a minister by the arm and hied themselves to the home of their best girls for the purpose of having read to them and the said young misses, the marriage ceremony. But what was their chagrin when they both discovered that the ladies had a different understanding both as to place and time. The thing could not be helped then; they had to, sorrowfully to be sure, return to their solitary and lonely abiding place and patiently (?) await till the wheel of time should make a few more revolutions. When it does arrive they can console themselves by saying, "All's well that ends well." Our young friend and genial christian, J. J. Deloney, has blossomed out into a full orbed evangelist, and is out in Juniorville making sinners quake and tremble. Your scribe prays and wishes for him abundant success, for he is in every way worthy. Our good friends, I. H. Jones and W. B. Collins, have each had a tough tussle with the much-to-be dreaded malarial fever. We are glad, however, to note that Bro. Jones is about again, and Bro. Collins in a fair way to recovery. Our young friends, Julius Ware, and Anna Means left this week for Fisk University; Jas E. and Eugene R Page will leave next week for Roger Williams University; Miss Jennie O'Burke and Anna Polk depart for Philander Smith; Arthur Tensely and John Hains leave for the Branch Normal College. You note some of us are interested and endeavoring to know more. The Presbyterian school, under charge of Elder Torrence, is flourishing. The building in which it is now held being inadequate. Miss Robinson, the teacher, is proving herself the right one in the right place. Dennis Watts, our Presbyterian Ruling Elder, says the school must succeed. Our friend, Josiah Clark, is going into the practice of law. The other limbs had better look a "liddle out"

Found Her Relatives.

Mineola, Tex., Special.

Some of the merchants of this town have made a change in business all around. The cotton buyer says, bring your cotton to Mineola, and promise they will give you as much for cotton as any market in the State. Ha! ha! the first bale sold here for only six cents per pound. We still cry "hard times," and the same echo comes back to us, "hard times." And it was the colored man that helped to make the "hard times." Mr. E. S Jones is running a first class barber shop north of Pratt's house Mr. W. H. Oldwin's baby died on the nineteenth inst.

Mrs. Witherspoon has been very sick, and also the daughter of widow Arnold. If any one wants bricks call on E. D. Powell. Mrs. Suson Anderson has found her long lost brother and relatives in Virgina. Jas. W. Gatewood, of Norfolk, Va., the blind man, received $1.50 which was made up here by Sandy Anderson's father and mother. Mr. Gatewood returned many thanks to them. If you subscribe now, you can get it for $1.50 The Freeman.

A Pulpit Orator.

Pierce Station, Tenn., Special.

Rev. M. D. Jackson, pastor of the A. M. E. church here, preached at Fulton, Ky, for the A. M. E's last week. It was reported that forty conversions were had. Rev Jackson is a pulpit orator, having but few equals. Thomas Pierce and wife were over at Carrollton, Ky, last Saturday. Miss Louisa Pierce is on the sick list. A good number of people left here last Sunday for McCornol Station to attend the fourth Quarterly conference of the Martin circuit. W. H Browder has accepted the agency for The Freeman. Everybody should buy a copy and keep posted on race news. Look for him every Saturday. The fall term of school will open the first Monday in October, taught by Rev M. J. Jackson. Joe. Smith was up from Harris Station on the 23d, inst., to see his best girl. Nannie Morris was the guest of Mary Browder on the 23d, inst. Lucy Morris is very ill from slow fever.

Fair Warning!

Do you owe **THE FREEMAN** a debt of **LONG STANDING** for papers sent you, regardless that we have treated you nicely and permitted you to violate your promise to settle many times? You will be given up to and inclusive of **OCT. 20TH** to **PAY WHAT YOU OWE US,** failing, your name will printed in our **BAD DEBT LIST** now being prepared for weekly publication, that your proper status as a **DEAD BEAT AND FRAUD** may become known to the race generally. **AN HONEST MAN** owing us, will confer at once.

Chancellor Williams Jerked Up.

Concluded from First Page.

dissolves this committee by issuing articles of suspension against Sir Wood and myself, but he reckoned without his host, for we being a majority of the committee, cited him to trial at the meeting held in Cincinnati in August, 1893, to answer to charges preferred against him in a circular letter sent broad cast over the entire jurisdiction. He failed to put in an appearance, and the result is known to the Pythian world.

Let us throw the calcium light a little farther and see whether the charter, seal and articles of incorporation has been stolen or not. At the session held in New York City, Sir O. M. Wood, of Missouri, was elected Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and by virtue of his office and as the name implies, is entitled to the records, seal, articles of incorporation and the archives. These things were placed in his possession by the Supreme Lodge, and could not have been stolen, the assertion of Dr. Williams to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following states have thrown off the bondage of Williams Pythianism and now stand erect in the God like attitude and form of men: Ohio, 1,100; New York, 815; Missouri and Kansas, 765; Minnessota, 355; Indians, 312; Iowa, 275; Nebraska, 158; Colorado, 212; Michigan, 47; Wisconsin, 67; West Virginia, 65; Louisiana, 70, or a total in membership of 3,386. His boasted grand lodge of Ohio has for its head, a man who was suspended from the order for ninety-nine years, and the leaders of his own lodge in this city are composed of men that were expelled—suspended and rejected by the only two legitimate lodges in the city. The call for the Indianapolis meeting was issued in good faith, and for the purpose of cementing and unifying the various factions. Mr. Mitchell deserves great credit for his efforts to bring order out of chaos, and a future Pythian history will place him in the lead, as a man so desirous to bring about harmony and peace, that he was willing to lay down the truncheon of his authority and surrender his office. If such feelings as these would actuate Mr. Williams, if there was any desire on his part to bring the discordant elements together, our strife would cease and in thirty days the true principles we represent could be blended together again into a harmonious whole, as it is the fact, it cannot be disguised but that we are in the throes of an irrepressible conflict and threatened with decay and dissolution

I have only placed a side light on this palpable embodiment of anarchal misrule, this debanding of power and contempt for the masses and low estimate of honor and integrity of men, and I hope that the scales may fall from the visions of the thoughtful men of the order, and they arise in the majesty of their power and demand a settlement of their difficulties.

I would not have replied to Mr. Williams had he not attacked me in what I conceived to be a very disparaging way, he not only assailing my ideas, but my honor and integrity. I am opposed to newspaper controversies, as they only have a tendency to keep alive and engender bad feelings, and if one's differences can be settled quietly and satisfactorily, it is best for all concerned. I am of the opinion that our troubles can be amicably arbitrated without injustice to anyone. I also feel that I voice the sentiment of such men as Thomas, of Illinois; Green, of Louisiana; Thornton, of Indiana; Shaw, of Georgia; Hill, of Ohio; Starks, of West Virginia; Taylor, of New Jersey; Reid, of Virginia, together with Sirs Mitchell, Miller, Riggs, Wood and myself, when I hope that the white winged angel of peace may spread its sheltering wings over our troubles and bring to us peace, harmony and union.

Cincinnati, O. L. H WILSON.

A Civil Rights Case.

East Pittsburg, Pa., Special.

The series of meetings that are being carried on at Siloam Baptist church, of which Rev. O. S. Simms is pastor, have already realized sixteen concerts. Rev. James Baxdale, of Lynchburg, Va., pastor of the High St. Baptist church of that place, is assisting Rev. Simms in his revival. He is a very able speaker. Last Sunday was Quarterly meeting at the St. James A. M. E. church. They had a large gathering all day. Rev. Asberry, Pittsburg's presiding elder, preached morning and afternoon. The St. James Arnette literary society has re-opened and is having quite a success. H. C. Oliver, the president respectfully invites you to come out on each Tuesday evening.

The suit that was in court between Negley and Steptoe, on the account of Mr. Negley refusing to serve Mr. Steptoe in his restaurant because he was a colored man, was decided in Negley's favor, with Mr. Steptoe to pay the cost, but through the influences of Hon. Wm. M. Randolph, Pittsburg's popular colored attorney, the costs have been reconsidered and taken off. Mr. Steptoe, it is thought, will take the case to the Supreme Court. Mr. Randolph is one of our race of whom we all should be proud, and whenever we have any business along his profession we should not fail to call on him, at 162 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

ROYALLY ENTERTAINED.

The Experience Card Entertainment—Reception at First Baptist.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.

Dr. D. D. Slater, of Atlanta, Ga., was royally entertained before his deporture last week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, on Grove street. The affair was quite select and very largely composed of gents of the same profession as Dr. Slater. Music was furnished by one of our popular string bands. Dancing was the principal feature. At a very appropriate hour all marched in the spacious dining hall and the laden tables that fairly groaned soon ceased. Among those present were Dr. A J Love, O O. James, R. W. Allen, W. H. Hastie, Prof. J. C. Wallace, Prof. F. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, Misses R. M. Daugherty, E. S. Redding, N. D. Caloway, Minnie Mitchell, C. M. Pugh, Msyme Williams, of Macon, Ga., and Evalina Myrick. All who attended enjoyed themselves excessively.

The Experience Card entertainment at Mt. Zion Baptist church last week, under the auspices of Mrs. W. B Kennedy, was quite a success both socially and financially. Mrs. James Brien is improving very rapidly. She is able to be out again. Miss Callie Allen is visiting her parents in Shelbyville, Tenn. Messrs. Frank White, on Whiteside street, and G. W. Jackson, on Ninth street, are the most extensive coal dealers in this city. They keep a full supply of coal the year round and deserve your patronage Give them your orders. Dr. O. W. James owns the only colored drug store in the city and is always ready to accommodate customers. When you call, ask for The Freeman, the greatest race journal in the world. C. E Newton is the agent. The reception at the First Baptist church Friday evening, in honor of Mrs. M. Vann, was one of the most elaborate affairs that the church has witnessed for quite a while. The welcome address was delivered by John Dunaway, which was very interesting, full of meaning and quite suitable for the occasion. All the divines were present Many other addresses were delivered

Tambourine Drill.

Ft. Scott, Kan., Special.

Rev. Fairfax, of Parson, Kan., preached at the Mt. Zion Baptist church last Sunday. Sister Mayes is just up from a severe spell of sickness. Mrs. and Miss Woodly, of Butler, Mo., are visiting friends in this city. The A. M. E. church gave a very successful juvenile Tambourine Drill and concert last Monday night. The Annual Conference convened at Parson, Kan, on the 20th, of Sept.

ACCUSED OF POISONING.

Knifed Him for Flogging His Sister—Convicts Escape.

Clarksville, Tenn., Special.

Wm. Durham (white) was arrested on a suspected charge of poisoning Sam Price. Price's wife alleges that Durham came to town and purchased a quantity of strychnine in liquor, which he induced Price to imbibe. William Durham alleges that he purchased the strychnine for the purpose of poisoning rats and can prove it but by confirmation.

John Rouse seriously stabbed James Vaughn at Russelville Tuesday evening. Rouse was flogging Vaughn's sister, when the former asked him to retreat, when he plunged the knife in him. Geo. Mace and his son Pete have been flooding Grantville with spurious coins. They were arrested and brought to this city. They passed a $50 00 bill on J. L. Welsb, also a $1 00 bill on W. H. Pace. A dance was given at Albert Gills' old grocery, recently, and some of the participants were intoxicated and very disorderly An excursion left this city Sept. 21st to attend the grand Emancipation celebration at Evansville. Murilla Radford died Saturday night at 2 p m, after lingering ten months with rheumatism. She leaves six children Geo. White was arrested for discharging his pistol in the suburbs of the city.

Jno. Wooten, who was arrested for gambling, escaped the officer and took "leg" bail. Bill Bradley and Wm Williams were fined $6 00 each for disorderly conduct. A girl named Tena Keesee was burned to death near the residence of Squire Armstrong across the river. George and Pete Mace were brought before United States Commissioner Bailey and after a preliminary hearing were discharged Call on Wm. Barksdale, who is able to supply you with good suits. About 5:30 o'clock one evening last week at Bowling Green, Ky, five convicts escaped, viz: Will Smith, three years for manslaughter; Geo Whitesides, two years for house breaking; Oscar Mitchell, for perjury; Sam Motley and Guy Davis, the latter a 12 year old boy under a sentence of one year. Smith is a desperado and the country will be scoured for him. It seems that Corbett and Jackson, the two great theatrical sluggers, will never meet in the ring and the people think it is a money machine. The Gallows Hollow "dirty eights" played a match game at Round Pond, winning in a game of 10 to 0.

Bryan Firse, who left for Evansville, is said to have been engaged in a fracus, but was not mortally wounded. Clarence Kirby, a student of Roger Williams University, is visiting this city. Miss Birdie Crusman, a graduate of this city, is teaching in the primary department, also Miss Mary Boyd.

White Rapers.

New Orleans, La, Special.

Public schools began here Monday, the 17th. The city is laying stone pavements around the Fisk School, on Perdido and Franklin streets. In New Iberia Parish, recently, the regulators whipped some colored men very severely. The officers hunted them and it resulted in the arrest of two of the men. While the sheriff and posse were returning with them the two prisoners were fired upon from ambush by their friends, thinking they were shooting the sheriff and posse, thus killing them instantly. They made their escape. A jury held an inquest and rendered a verdict that the men met their death by guns fired from unknown parties. The laboring class of people met in the K. of L. hall on the 21st to organize an Independent labor political club. Both races were present. Speeches from the laboring classes dominized the two parties in regard to protection. We notice through the columns of the Mascot that the white men are committing rape upon their own women. We have two cases on hand. The men are in jail.

STAY IN AMERICA

Beyond the Clouds is Sunshine

Right at Your Door the Opportunity is Knocking.

Are you men? Have you courage? Are you tired of old conditions that surround and bear you down in the

o SOUTHLAND o

and the older portions of the Union. Are you tired of being a drudge? Of being persecuted? Is wheat bread too good for you? Do you love your families? Would you lay the foundation for a future for your boys and girls?

Do You Wish to Own a Home Before You Die?

Accumulate something? Have a new and an equal chance in life? To worship God under your own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make afraid?

THIS IS THE RACE'S OPPORTUNITY

Great Inducements!

Join the Colored Colonization Co.

Who propose to colonize in Mexico on the Colorado river and the Gulf of California, where they intend to run boats, cars, fishing enterprises, oyster industries, gold and silver mining, farming, manufacturing and otherwise procuring the same, shipping and doing a general business of all classes and kinds. REMEMBER! This company is officered by Afro Americans for Afro-Americans. All men and women are in demand, from the highest to the lowest. Money to be obtained in great ease by supplying the markets of Mexico, Central America and other countries, in easy reach by water and railroad routes along the coast Shares $1 each, each share a guarantee for one acre of land in the garden spot of America.

Now is your time to secure for yourselves and children homes, which will be fortunes in the coming years. Live agents wanted everywhere. For further and full information write to

COLORED COLONIZATION COMP'Y.,

JAMES M. FOWLER, Secretary. SAN DIEGO, CAL.

☞Procrastination is the thief of time. Write at once. A two-cent stamp spent for postage may bring you happiness and a home.

FALL OPENING!

Kindergarten and Industrial School

412 SOUTH SUMNER STREET,

NASHVILLE - - TENNESSEE

FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

KINDERGARTEN, PRIMARY SCHOOL,

INDUSTRIAL, KITCHENGARTEN.

Drawing and Vocal and Instrumental Music Free

To Teachers Taking the Kindergarten Course.

☞Board per month, $5 00 Tuition, Free. We have work by which two teachers could pay their board while taking the course.

—REMARKS—

The principal, Miss E. H. Baker, took a thorough course in Kindergarten methods under the late Miss Matilda Ross, then principal of the Kindergarten Department of Alma College, Alma, Mich.

Every public school teacher would find a knowledge of Kindergarten methods of invaluable assistance in developing the latent talents of the children. Every missionary should consider a knowledge of Kindergarten methods essential to her success in realizing the highest ideal of Christian childhood. Every mother would have a deeper consciousness of God's thought in motherhood from studying Froebel's writings.

Address all communications for information, etc., to

MISS E. H. BAKER,

412 S. Summer St, Nashville, Tenn.

WELL KNOWN CITIZEN DEAD.

Charged With Finding One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars.

Paducah, Ky., Special.

Richard B. Parker, a well known and respected citizens, died on the 22d after a lingering illness of more than a year. It will be remembered that he was accused of being a leader in the riot here in July, '92. He was arrested but was released, and had to leave the city. He spent most of his time in St. Louis, until one month ago, when he returned in very bad health. He leaves a widow, four sisters and several other relatives to mourn his demise. The funeral took place at the A. M. E. church, Rev. Stanford, officiating. It was under the auspices of Mt Zion Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M. The Odd Fellows' excursion to Mayfield on the 20th was a nice affair. The main feature of the trip was the scarcity of members of the order, after they had voted to go in a body. The girls were out in full force and captured Mayfield in great shape. The installation ceremonies took place at Cosby's Armory, conducted by W. H. Mansfield, D. G. M.; J. A. Morton, P. N. F., and M. Bradshaw. Dr. C. A. Isbell made a few remarks on Odd-fellowship.

Sam Owens, the slayer of young Ogilvie, out in the county, is still in jail at Mound City, Ill., as no requisition has been granted as yet. He is also wanted at Paris, Tenn., for killing a boy, recently. Marshal Geary has received several letters of inquiry asking when Owens will be brought to Paducah for trial. Mrs. Sallie Glass and Mrs. Harriet Henderson are on the sick list. Tuesday, Oct. 2, is registration day, and it is hoped that all colored voters will do their duty. Mrs. Rube Green and family and Miss Ophelia Brown are visiting in Paris, Tenn. Doc Willingham, who was accused of finding $125 under Mr. Henry Hezotte's carpet, while cleaning up, was discharged from custody last week. The jury thought the case needed airing, hence the verdict. Call on M Bradshaw, 419 Jackson street, and get the best race paper ever published, The Freeman.

The G. K. L. Club "Meet."

Fort Wayne, Ind., Special.

Miss Dosie Jones and her little sister have returned to their home in Churobusco. The little daughter of Mrs. Thomas Adams is reported to have the diphtheria. Edward Jones has returned from a two weeks' visit in Bellfontaine, O. The G. K. L. club met at the home of Misses Ollie and Eva Brown. A very enjoyable time was had. The ladies of the Eastern Star gave a social Thursday evening at the Masonic hall. Miss Iota Young is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Branican. Jno. Green has left for parts unknown, but is expected to return shortly. The many friends of Miss Eliza Bradshaw are proud to see her mingle among them once more, after a severe attack of sickness.

Mrs. Susan Artist has returned from a trip to Detroit. The new pastor has come and everybody was out in their Sunday best to greet him on his first Sunday, but just wait a few Sundays and see how many will be out. Mrs. S. A. Raines is suffering severely with the neuralgia. Mrs. Shoecraft, of Marion, Ind., returned home Monday The Odd Fellows gave a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott's, on High street, Friday evening. Mrs John Ridley transacted business in Kendallville last Saturday. Miss Blanche Adams entertained a number of her little friends last Tuesday, at her home on Hayden street, it being her 4th anniversary. S. M. Raines will move his Turkish bath rooms to 60 Clinton street, owing to the smallness of the building he now occupies. The little daughter of Thomas Bird, of Kokomo, is stopping at Mrs. James Smith and will attend school here. Ferny Thurman was off duty a couple of days, on account of his suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia Mrs. Amanda Muten is still on the sick list.

Good Week Day and Sunday Schools.

Coldwell, Tenn., Special.

Mr. Editor it is strange, says the readers of your valuable paper, that every Negro is not a reader or a subscriber of THE FREEMAN. The protracted meeting at the A. M. E church has closed with a success both financially and spiritually. Rev. E. Green, P. E. held his quarterly meeting here the 14th inst. We have a tolerable good Sunday school here. Mr. S Martin Superintendent, J. M. Mullins teacher of class No. 1, Mrs. Ella Moore teacher of class No. 2, and Mrs. L. Cannon Secretary, are always at their post at 9 o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Harriet Norville we think, will soon become a regular attendant of our Sunday school. Mr. Dave Mullins never misses Sunday school. Messrs A. Phillips and M, Phillips, are often seen in our Sunday school. Miss Minnie Green will be with us in the Sunday school Sunday. Mr. William Cannon has returned home from Manchester. Prof. E. L. Peacock and his assistant, Miss Maggie Stubbs, have a good school near this place. The writer had the extreme pleasure of witnessing their Pedagogical work hour last week. From what we have heard, and seen, he can and does truthfully say, that when their school shall have closed, as close it must, much good will have been done. Messrs. H. T. White and George Norvelle will attend the Turner Normal and Industrial College located at Shelbyville, Tenn, this winter. These two young men say their teacher, R P. Purdy, is not such as think "cancellation is damnation." The articles of The Freeman are being much felt and appreciated by our subscribers.

Closed the "Estella."

Union City, Tenn, Special.

Mr. Charley Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., has taken charge of the commercial St. barber shop. Mrs. M. A. Hubbard has returned from Little Rock. H. D. Wells has returned to his home here after spending eight months in Kentucky. Mrs. Mattie Oten has closed the Estella restaurant. Mr. Nat Morris, of Dyersburg, was up last week visiting his family. Billie Morris, has moved to Commerce, Mo. Charley Wells has purchased a horse. Rev. D. F. Stone has sold out his stock of confectionaries.

Killed Him For a Little While.

Clarendon, Ark., Special.

Rev. Brown, P. E of Helena district, was in the city on the 20th and preached for the good people. The postal clerk over the A. M. road is a colored gentleman. Austin Wildman was down Sunday from Brinkly, to see his father. Mr. Jessie Thomas was in Brinkly last week with a load of water melons. William Orr, Large Carry, Henry Thomas and several others, were in Brinkly Saturday to the big show. Miss Harrick is still improving. Mrs. Carruth is still on the sick list. Miss Pearl Jackson left Sunday for Little Rock where she will attend school. A. Burrel, Miss H. C. Roberts, Miss Georgia Wright, H. C. Ellison, Miss N. C. Smith and W. H. Vanburan, spent last Thursday evening in Holly Grove attending the closing exercises D. H. Collins' school. The exercises were good and will add much to Mr. Collins as a teacher, and he should be the first choice as teacher at that place as he is such a wide awake young man. The little trouble between Willey Baldwin created quite an excitement, Willie striking Wildwind with his fist, and killed him for awhile. A. F. Tomey left Sundry for Little Rock. Bradley and Ellison have the contract of building the broomhandle fence.

Theory of Kindergarten Nethods

Continued From First Page.

had faithfully followed out his vocation; the use of his power as a divine power, for according to the earthly and universal laws under which we live, there must come a time in which the product of that neglected activity should have appeared. Now if the activity was neglected, how can the product come?

"When this deficiency appears at any time there is nothing left for man but to let the second side of his soul power, that of resignation and endurance, come into action and so make the difficiency disappear, and to strive most zealously to avoid by efficiency any such deficiency for the future."

This, then, is Froebel's thought, which finds concrete expression in the gifts and occupations, each of which will be considered in separate articles.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

School Closed.

Knowles, La., Special.

Blooming hill school closed September 14, 1894. A second term of eight months with Prof. C. H. Harris at its head, and he is doing a great work. He is doing all in his power to push the cause of education to the front.

The Reaper Death.

Ennis, Tex. Special.,

Rev. L. E. Jackson, of Dallas, Tex., was in the city last week. Mr. and Mrs. Russell daughter died recently. Mr. Tom Jones baby died recently. Mrs. Addie Gray returned from Rice, Tex., last week where she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Dennis, Mr. W. M. Lister has returned from Houston this week. Aunt Feabia Timton died this week. Mrs. Brooks, of Waxahachie, Tex, was in the city this week. William Crenshaw is on the sick list. Elder Gray is on the sick list. Mr. M. F. Brown will give a cake walk for the young people.

In Religeous Circles.

Metropolis, Ill, Special.

Rev. Stewart, of the A. M. E. church, makes the impression that there will be much good in the religious circle. Rev. Robinson of the Baptist church, will hold a series of meetings at his church beginning the 23rd. Mrs. Ellen Wyatt in company with Mrs. Louis Mitchell returned from a visit of the relatives of the latter at Shawneetown, the first of last week, they reported a pleasant time. Prof. W. H. Seals, the W. G. M. of the Masonic Fraternity, made a visit to the subordinate lodge of this city. D. C. Hughes was out of school a few days. Edward Hollingsworth filled his place. Martha Martin and Perry Pea continues very low.

A TRIP TO NORMAL.

Her Magical Growth Students and Teachers Competant.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—Only a few days ago I visited that grand and magnificent school located at Normal, Ala. Among many things I find that to one who has been away from here a few months is very favorable, is its wonderful improvement. As I sat near the principal's office window, gazing with amazement out on the beautiful campus grounds, stately buildings, lowing herd of sheep cattle and fine horses, I was forced to admit that the growth and increase of that school in buildings, students and teachers, was magical.

This school has only been occupying its present site for about two years. It was established in 1875 at Huntsville through the efforts and sacrifice of Prof. Councill on a very meagre salary and stifled for the want of building grounds. Though now it has ample ground. Being placed on a spot, it seems, that selected and adorned by nature's own hand, and with an able corps of teachers hailing from some of the best schools of the land she is fully prepared to give to the sons and daughters of this country a broad and liberal education of the head, heart and hand The State Normal and Industrial schools has had its trials in living down the opposition and over coming difficulties. The people in this section of the country did not know how to appreciate at first a school to educate the hand as well as those other two parts, hence some opposition. But we thank God that the parents young men and women have wakened up to accepting the chances held out by that Institution. There are young men at that school who said they wished they had known of these chances years ago. My advice to all those who want a literary, industrial and commercial education, to go to Normal for half of its advantages have not been described. D. L. JOHNSON.

Gurley, Ala, September 24th.

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THE HOLIEST HOLIDAYS.

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart;
The secret anniversary of the heart,
When the full river of feeling overflows.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

†—†

DAYS GONE BY

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!
The apple in the orchard, and the pathway through the rye;
The chirrup of the robin and the whistle of the quail.
As he piped across the meadows sweet as any nightingale;
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky,
And my happy heart brimmed over, in the days gone by.

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped
By the honeysuckle's tangles, where the water lilies dipped,
And the ripple of the river lipped the moss along the brink,
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink,
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the tyrant's wayward cry,
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by!
Then music of the laughing lip, the lustre of the eye;
The childish faith in faries, and Aladdin's magic ring,
The sample, soul-reposing, glad belief in everything
When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the olden, golden glory of the days gone by.
James Whitcomb Riley.

†—†

Ever so many charming varieties of sleeves are constantly looming up in the fair field of fashion. The picturesque Medici, with its lovely slashed effects; the historic Henry II puff, the quaint Elizabethan and the fluttering, fascinating butterfly sleeve, so becoming to slender figures, are the most popular.

†—†

Did you ever make excellent iron-holders, and at the same time utilize the tops of a pair of worn-out boots or shoes? Cut the leather into squares and cover it with some suitable material, using as many thicknesses of the leather as desired, and whipping it closely in place? These will prove very serviceable.

†—†

No woman is going to buy an old-style shoe, if she wants to feel that she is as well dressed as other women. The fashionable boot and shoe is now made on a pointed last, with a straight tip. Common sense and round toe lasts are out of date, and so are the diamond tips. It doesn't cost much more to be in than to be out of fashion. The new style shoes are not uncomfortable; because of the narrowness of the toes all shoes are worn at least one size larger than usual.

†—†

The gentle Princess Alix of Hesse, whose charming portrait graces the Grafton gallery collection of "fair women" in London this season, and who is soon to be the bride of the Czarewitch of Russia, is a sister of the reigning Duke of Hesse and daughter of that Princess Alix who died at Darmstadt, and whom Queen Victoria so tenderly mourned. The future Empress of Russia is of yielding and amiable disposition, and is going pleasantly through all the ceremonies necessary to fit her for her exalted post—one of which is the learning of all the formulas of the Greek orthodox church.

†—†

The following points as to how to pick a husband have been going the rounds of the press: "For a man's birth look to his linen and finger nails, and observe the inflections of his voice. For his taste study the color of his tie, the pattern and the hang of his trousers, his friends and—his rings, if any. For his propensities walk round and look carefully at the back of his head, and remember, girls, never to marry a man whose neck bulges ever so little over his collar. If you want a successful man, see that he is neat in his attire, and that he has a neat foot; he will move quicker and get over obstacles faster than a man who falls over his own toes, and trips up other folks with them, too. For his breeding, talk sentiment to him—when he is starving, and ask him to carry a band-box down the public street, when you've just had a row. To test his temper, tell him his nose is a little on one side, and you don't like the way his hair grows—and if that don't fetch him, nothing will."

†—†

When a French bride marries she does not assume the hymeneal white satin, as is our custum, if her family or her husband's are in mourning but goes to the altar in simple white muslin, as M. Ernest Carnot's bride did a few weeks ago. Though in view of the late President's tragic death it seemed somewhat soon for the wedding, Mme. Carnot herself wished that it should take place, as it accordingly did, but with so much privacy that not even a single relative, except those immediately connected with the young people, were informed. The bride's family wore costumes of pale gray and and violet, while the Carnot ladies were, of course, in deepest mourning. The bridegroom's mother seemed deeply moved during the service, and an air of silence and sadness hung over the bridal. Mlle. Chiris was an especial favorite with the late M. Carnot, and is extremely pretty. She had no ornaments, except a boquet of white roses, with some fastened into her simple dress. The Lady Chapel of St. Pierre de Passy, in which the marriage took place, was adorned with similar flowers, but there were none in any party of the church.

"PLUTARCH!" WHAT IS THIS?

Rev. John M. Henderson, M. D., Charged with Being the

Person Who Wrote Over That Name—Missionary Ridgel Turns Upon His Assailers—A Bitter Rejoinder.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Brutus further says: "Ridgel echoed the abuse of the church he had absorbed". Surely Brutus does not mean to say that a little (to use the personal language of Derrick) villian, scoundrel, impostor, and vagabond like Ridgel, has swallowed, digested and entirely absorbed the great A, M. E. church, with 500,000 members, and a hundred or two D. D.'s, M. D.'s, Ph. D.'s, A. M.'s etc., when he (Ridgel), was seven thousand miles across the sea Why Brutus, I had given you credit for having half sense, but you seem to have lost all that. I think you need to go back and study logic. You went up too fast. Why you can't reason at all. As Bishop Turner once said, "You have a diarrhoea of words and a constipation of thoughts." Ribgel has absorbed the whole church. What a great man Ridgel must be; no wonder it takes Henderson, the tyrant, Derrick, the silent, and the Recorder, all to fight Ridgel, and The Freeman. To use the language of the famous newspaper man, Thos. Fortune, "The Freeman has the best of the scrape up to date."

Now, if Ridgel can do all of this across the sea, what could he do if he was in America? Why sir, according to Henderson-Derrick logic, he would just turn the country over and establish a monarchy and style himself "King." Thank you Brutus for the compliment.

Brutus says, "Bishop Turner, has stigmatized the A. M. E church as it was never stigmatized before, and sent it to the world." Where else could he have sent it, Brutus? To hell, to heaven, to the stars, or to the planet? Why my good fellow, you are really simple.

"Stigmatized the A M. E. church" How do you mean Brutus? Because the Bishop published an accurate account of the money raised on Easter Sabbath, and named a great number of big churches, that did not raise a cent? Is that what an M. D., calls stigmatizing? Why go hide yourself. Bishop Turner had a right to comment on the profound negligence of a church that he had done more for than a thousand such squibs as Henderson. Such presumption. Bishop Turner or anybody else can't speak about the general working of the church without committing a crime.

Now Derrick has been blowing around that I collected $600, while in the states of Africa, and would not report to him. Why should I have reported to him money that was given me as a personal donation, without even his consent.

Before I left Arkansas, I wrote Derrick four letters, asking his advice about my going to Africa, but as usual never received a scratch. What more could I do? Must I sit down and disobey my God, to obey a haughty selfish, general officer?

Now about the $600 I never collected that amount but I got $500, and odd dollars, which amount I reported to Dr. Derrick in the vestry of Sullivan A. M E. church, New York City, in the presence of Rev. T. W L. Roundtree, who had assisted me in getting $200 from Dr. John Miller, a white gentleman of Princeton, N. J. Dr. Derrick promised to publish the "Voice of Missions," but never did it. What was $500, when I had to live on it, pay travelling expenses, etc., for more than four months.

The truth of the matter is that when I went to purchase my ticket in New York City, I had only $200. When Bishop Turner found out how short of means I was, with a sick wife, he said to me in the ticket office, "Ridgel, you are in a bad fix" What better could I do? The whole two months I was in Philadelphia, I had to pay board. Save Brother Cook, of Bethel church, not another person offered me assistance. Rev. Roundtree at Princeton, treated me like a Christian, as did Rev. L. D. W. Smith at Trenton, N. J; but anyone with common sense knows that after paying travelling expenses over the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennesee, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, to say nothing of board, medicines, clothing, etc, that I could not have reached New York with much money. In the face of all this, Dr. Derrick charges me with having great sums of money, when he called a Missionary meeting in Chicago, during the World's Fair, with a program filling two columns in the Christian Recorder, in order to make some money for our mission cause, but in his report charges the Missionary Department up with $60 for expenses at Missionary convention in Chicago. He, (Derrick) the great Mogul Secretary of the A. M. E. church, and defunct politician, could not run a Missionary Convention two days in Chicago without charging the church with $60. Yet Ridgel, an impostor, scoundrel, villain, etc, ought to raise sufficient money in a few months to pay his way to Africa and live on for three years. According to Henderson-Derrick logic, it pays to be a scoundrel in America. Why, we all ought to come down and be scoundrels.

All that I have said in this letter has direct reference to Henderson and Derrick. I offer no word of censure to any one of our Bishops, General Officers or ministers, besides those whose names we have herein mentioned.

I repeat it, I love my church; I am perfectly obedient to its mandates; but for a quartette of questionable characters to crush me, without at least an effort on my part, would be too cowardly for anyone with the name man. I trust the public will carefully examine the subjoined reports and personal letters from Rev. J. R. Frederick, who too, was denied a hearing after Derrick had called him a liar, etc, but Bro. Frederick having more religion and a better show for bread than your writer, sullenly sat down to await an opportunity to defend himself. Read this letter; I could send other testimony to corroborate this, but think it unnecessary. I now submit these facts to the public for inspection, and they can decide from law and evidence who is right and who is wrong.

Mr. Editor, God bless you; you shall hear from me on another score soon, as I shall soon leave for Cape Palmas, Lagos, Gold Coast, Niger Congo, to gather material for my book, "Africa and African Methodism," which I hope to have in print by 1896

I feel it my duty to offer some word of thanks to you, Mr. Editor, for your manly defense of one apparently thrown off to die as a horse or dog. I am sure you have not lowered yourself in the estimation of an honest public, by taking the cause of the weak against the strong.

Had you crushed your humble writer and applauded the magnanimous Dr. and "Lord" Derrick to the sky, I am sure you would not have so gravely incurred the displeasure of the intrepid editor of the Christian Recorder. But when you had the courage to defend an humble Missionary, who has been outraged by a great Platonic (to be) Secretary of the A. M. E. church, why Sir, you might have expected a stir in the camps. However, everything will be over after awhile. Perhaps Derrick will get elected Bishop for Africa, also the Recorder man, then Brutus Plutarch will warm the editorial chair of the Recorder, and then what a glorious time we'll have.

Respectfully, A. L. RIDGEL.

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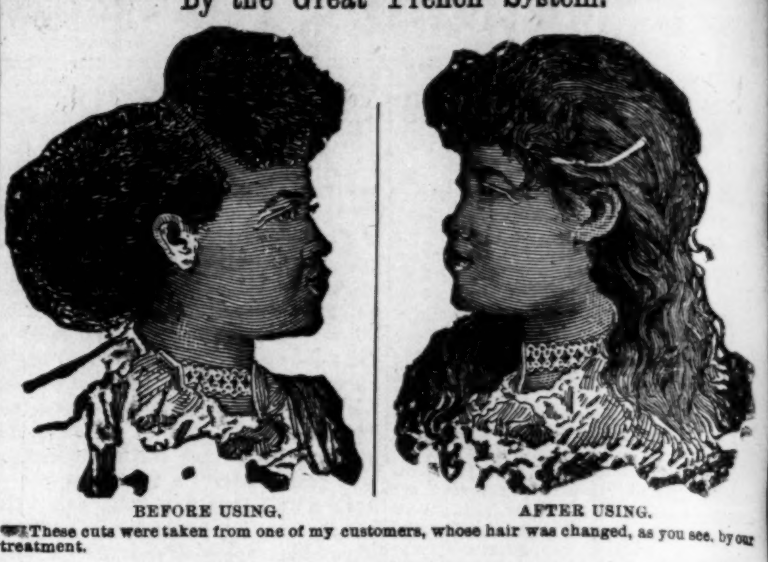
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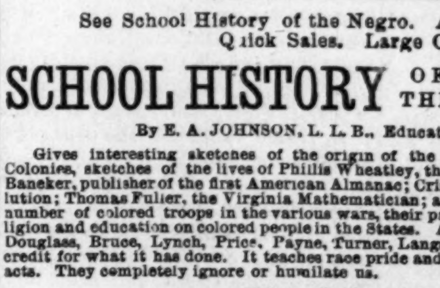
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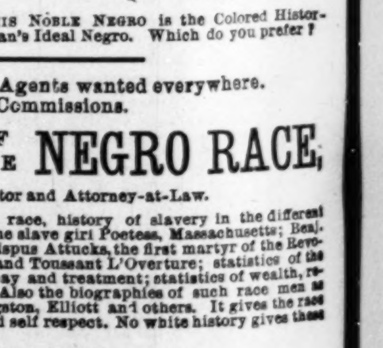
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VIEWS AND VIEWS.

[The Freeman has purchased the exclusive right to publish this story from the Augustus M. Hodges' Literary Syndicate.]

There are two or three well known phrases which are often misused and greatly abused. "We view with alarm" and "We point with pride," are phrases constantly receiving some pretty rough handling in the political arena. The party whose foul political record has caused the sovereign people to remove it from office, always "views with alarm" the way the city, state or national administration is drifting under the control of the party in power.

In making their appeal to the voters to be retained as the public's servants, the "ins" always "point with pride" to an often very bad record and attempt to so mask or juggle with facts in order that the pure truth will be hidden from the people.

The third of these is the sentence, "To fill a long felt want." I doubt whether there was ever a weekly journal, or at least an Afro-American one, whose editor or publisher did not conclude that his journal's mission was "to fill a long felt want" in his section or state and often in the country. In this progressive age there is never "a long felt want." As soon as the "want" appears upon the scene, up steps the doctor, lawyer, journalist, mechanic, laborer, merhant or capitalist, as the case may be, and fills it Many an ambitious youth has been taught at the school of experience the paradoxical truth that the "long felt want" is not a want.

The general rule is that in this part of the nineteenth century, there is no such thing as "a long felt want."

* * *

Let me give you a view, and then give you my view. A few weeks ago, I was walking along one of the busy thoroughfares of the city in which I live, when my attention was arrested by a large crowd. As a colored boy of about ten years of age seemed to be playing the leading role, I walked up and inquired what was the matter. I learned that the little Afro-American was accused by a son of Italy of stealing a few chestnuts from the peddler's stand.

The facts in the case it appears were that a party of white boys made up their minds to sample the nuts without paying for them, and called the colored boy who was passing and requested him to ask the man how many of the nuts he sold for one cent. While the sidewalk merchant and the colored boy were talking, the white boys each one grabbed a handful of nuts and fled. The colored lad saw them commit the act, and started off also on a run. This made the Italian conclude he was an accessory before the fact, and started after him. The boy of color was caught and led back to the stand, protesting his innocence and crying and pleading to be given his liberty.

"No-a, I keep-a you-a till policeman come-a; I give you-a to him-a," was all the consolation the captive got. A part of the crowd yelled, "Let him go, Dago;" the other half, "Lock him up," etc.

A tall six foot Irishman, a laborer, on his way home from work, pushed through the crowd and asked what was the matter. Upon being told, he asked the boy:

"Did yer do it; did yer take the nuts from the Dago?"

"No sir," sobbed the boy.

"Now don't yer lie, tell the truth."

"No sir, I did not."

"Well turn the boy loose, he says he did not take yer nuts."

"No-a! I keep-a him till policeman come-a," replied the Italian.

"Bad luck to yer mug, but yer will turn him loose. Turn him loose I say!" and our Irish friend transferred his dining pail from his right to his left hand and prepared the right for action.

The Italian accepted the situation and turned the lad loose.

"Go home, me boy. Why the idea, them Dagoes have took all the work and now they want to take the law in their own hands," remarked the master of the situation as he walked off, and the crowd melted away as only an American crowd can do. What became of the boy? Why the boy took wings when liberated and was gone in a minute. This is a realistic street view.

Now for my view of the view. The Irishman's actions in this case may have been in part actuated by the deep seated hatred between the Celtic and Latin races, still I am prepared to say that as a whole the son of the Emerald Isle is the warmest friend the Afro-American has among the foreign born citizens of the country. I have for years worked among all classes of Europeans—skilled craftmen and ignorant helpers—and this conclusion has been reached after years of observation and the most trytests.

* * *

Why should not the Afro and Irish-American (if the political bosses of both parties did not stand in the way), be bound together in sympathy as "one man of sorrow acquainted with grief?" There is a personal nearness in the past history of both classes; a long line of privations, hardships, wrongs and injustices stand side by side on opposite pages of the world's history. This makes the newly landed Irishman have a fellow-feeling for the colored brother, until he is educated "up to date." He then says what others say, and acts as other Anglo-Americans act upon race questions.

I have never had any trouble about entering a public hotel, inn or theater kept by an Irish-American. I have had trouble of this kind with several other public caterers from another part of Europe—a part from which the most of our foreign born friends are supposed to come.

However, the dawn of the day when the Irish, German, Italian, Afro and Anglo-Americans will be blended together in a homogeneous citizenship, is here, and I for one hope to live to bask in its noonday sun.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S STATUE.

A Beautiful Valley Described as Seen by The Freeman Correspondent.

Leadville, Col., Special.

EDITOR FREEMAN:—This will inform you that we have returned to the "City above the Clouds," and before chronicling a few of the happenings of the city, I wish to complete my narrative of Salt Lake City. I was sorry to leave without seeing the Mormon President, which was prevented by the rainy weather; but I succeeded in gaining an entrance to the Temple enclosure, which building is held in great sacredness by the Mormons. In this enclosure is the statue of Brigham Young. The statue has not been placed on the pedestal yet, but is to be soon. No one can enter the Temple except for certain religious rights I left Salt Lake City on Monday evening at 8:25, and arrived in Grand Junction Tuesday morning at 6:15, where I stopped over and witnessed the finest display of fruit, vegetables and grain that any new country perhaps ever produced. There are some fine farming lands around Grand Junction and it is likely to be a great place. While in the city I was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Officer. I visited a restaurant owned and conducted by a colored man. I also saw two working at the Depot and one driving a street car. Some own their own homes in and out of the city. One discouraging feature is the bad water, but that will be overcome in a few years. If our people would leave the overcrowded city and buy lands in such a valley as Grand Junction lays in, they wouldn't fail to be wealthy in a short time. After twenty-four hours sojourn in the above named city, I boarded the 6:30 D. R. G. train and started for Leadville, where we arrived at 2,30 in the afternoon one hour and some minutes late.

There have many things of importance transpired during my absence, which are too well known to be mentioned now. Master Arthur Steward is here from Salt Lake City, visiting his father, Mr. T. S. Steward, and his grandmother, Mrs. E. Bass. Mrs. Willie Schaffers, who has been spending some time in our city, has returned to Salt Lake City. Mr. Sam Savage, jr., of Denver, is rusticating in the city. Mr. J. W. Young was taken ill on the 18th. Great anxiety is felt for his recovery. Mrs. Emily Ewing has been indisposed for some time, but is able to be out of bed most of the time. The ladies have formed an organization known as the Ida B. Wells Republican Club, which will meet every Wednesday evening. Mesdames Bohanan, Simpson and Henry went to Grand Junction on Peach day. Mr. Ford went to Pueblo on the 17th. Messrs. J. H. Sheppard, J. Hedspath and J. W. Robinson took in Grand Junction on Peach day. Mrs. Eli Walker, of Denver, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Sophia Anderson. Mrs. J. W. Young has returned from Salt Lake City.

Mrs. D. C. Officer, of Grand Junction, was in the city on the 16th, the guest of Mrs. J. W. Young, and left on the 17th in company with her husband for Georgetown, Col., to visit her sister, Mrs. Pointer. Mrs. D. L. Robinson went to Canon City on the 20th—Apple day. There is considerable building and repairing going on in the city, preparatory for winter. Miss Laura McRaven is suffering with neuralgia. Mrs. M. E. Lee is remodeling her residence, 114 E. Third street. Mr. W. W. Taylor, 174 1st N. 3 W. street, Salt Lake City, Utah, promised to act as agent for The Freeman if communicated with. There are about four hundred of our people there, and that gentleman ought to do an effectual work for The Freeman in that city.

A Surprise Party.

St. Louis, Mo., Special.

A surprise party met at the residence of Mrs. Marshall, 2605½ Wash street, on the evening of the 15th inst, and proceeded to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibbs on Bell Avenue. The surprise was complete. The happy and unconscious pair were pleasantly engaged in entertaining the Rev. W. H. Smith and wife, and Rev. G. H. Clintor, of the Zion church conference, when the party of merry friends were ushered in. The contenance of the two were a study; charging so rapidly from dismay to delight.

It being the seventh Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, they were presented with a number of the handsome woolen presents in the decorative line. It was, indeed, a pleasant coincidence that after a lapse of seven years the couple should proceed in the same manner to the drawing room below, with the same minister officiating. Rev. Wakefield was ably assisted in the ceremony by Rev. Clintor. After the exchange of congratulations the guests, headed by the re-united couple, repaired to the dining room where the table was laden with a variety of delicacies. The evening was spent enjoyably by all present. Those present were Rev. and Mrs. W, H. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. A. Wakefield, Rev. G. W. Clinton, Mr C. K. Robinson and wife. Mr. R. C. Carter and wife, Mr. W. Cannon and wife, Mr. J. W. Scruggs and wife, Mr. Jones and wife, Mr. Rogers and wife, Mesdames J. A. Freeman, Mallory, Lewis, Shipton, Thornton, Aggie, Collins, Robinson, Simmons, Baynard, Simms. Shelton, Phillips, Stewart, Massengale, of Col. and Mrs. Brooks, of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers, Mr. and Mrs, Lamb. Messrs. A. O. Thornton, J. D. McDonald, A. Russell. Misses Candace Seals, Florence Robinson, Jessie Bradshaw, Alexiana Beattie, Tennie Smith, Sarah Bryant. Mrs. Renaker, Mr. and Mrs. Uban, and Mrs. Tarrant. Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Marshall.

Their Church Burned.

Neelyville, Mo., Special.

Our church was burned thirty days ago and we had no where to worship. We secured a hall from Wm. Freeman, and though it was quite small; we did the best we could. We held a meeting for twelve days, during which time twenty-seven souls were converted; there was also an addition of twenty-five members to the church, all of whom were at once baptized in Cane Creek by Rev. W. Lovelace who conducted the meeting, assisted by Rev. W. A. Brown of Arkansas.

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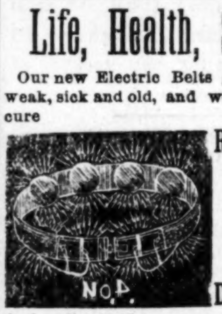

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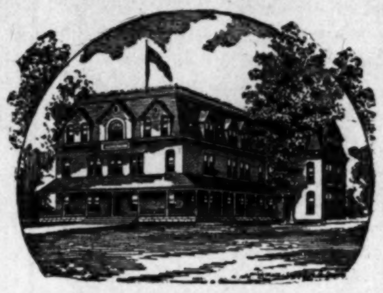

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MRS. MARTH, born with a double veil, is a seventh daughter, tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE; has the power of any two clairvoyants you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your present husband, the name of your next if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. Clairvoyantly ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told or written in an honest, clear plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweetheart or intended husband. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, and tells whether the one you love is true or false.

EGYPTIAN TALISMANS.

MRS. MARTH, while wandering with the Gypsies, obtained it, and now is the only one in the city who has the GENUINE CHARM. Although unprincipled women who call themselves Clairvoyants. Astrologers and Fortune Tellers, claim to have its secret, rest assured its power is too sacred to be in the hands of such artful women who would put it to bad use.

Reader, do you ever notice that some people seem to have good luck all the time, no matter what they do, they seem to prosper, while others, yourself may be, have such a hard time to get along, no matter how hard they try, they find at the end of the year they are no better off than when they started. This is because they have not the Talisman, while the successful people, in all probabilities, have been to one of the few genuine mediums and obtained one.

If you are unsuccessful in business, have bad luck, things go wrong with you, then you should have an Egyptian Talisman. This removes all evil influences, brings good luck, and keeps all trouble and sickness away. Do not marry, begin any business or do anything until you have secured one of her Talisman. It will bring back the runaway lover wife or husband.

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THORNTON'S DEMAND

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Intend to See That She Gets the Same Treatment As Other Children"—Right He is.

SUPERINTENDENT GOSS,

A Bran New Official With New Ideas—Mandamus

Proceedings Instituted—Public Sentiment Divided—Thornton's Stand a Manly One—The Race Should Stick With Him.

[From Indianapolis News of Tuesday. Sept 25.]

"Now, there's your seat! You take it and keep it until I tell you to leave."

That is what Benjamin Thornton, of the city detective force, said this morning after he and Mrs. Thornton had conducted their only child to the 1B grade, room 6, in Public School Building No 4, at Michigan and Blackford streets.

"There's my child, and there she's going to stay," said Mr. Thornton, and then after some instructions to his wife he left the building. Mrs. Thornton remained behind, and for a long time she sat in the little school-room and waited for Thornton's return. The bell rang and the pupils filed into their seats and began their morning song. Miss Elizabeth Heber began her instructions to the children, and still Mrs. Thornton sat in a chair at one side of the pupils and kept watch over her child. Thornton's child was the only colored child in the room. She occupied a desk with the other pupils, but according to the instructions issued Monday by Superintendent Goss she was not treated as a pupil, but as a visitor to the school.

COLORED MEN MEET.

Last night there was an informal meeting of colored men in Odd Fellows Hall on Indiana avenue. The action of Superintendent Goss was discussed, and it was decided that an effort was being made to draw the color line. A committee of three was appointed to issue a call for a mass meeting, at which the matter might be fully canvassed and some line of action decided upon.

Miss M. S. Ingersoll, principal of No. 4, denies that the color line has anything to do with the action of the superintendent yesterday. A News representative who called at the school this morning was shown into every room in the building. Although the pressure has been relieved by the colored pupils being sent to their own school, the building is still crowded and could use more room. "In my room," said Miss Ingersoll, "there are still some colored pupils, but the reason is that the 8 AB grade is not found in the colored school. In the 1B grade there is no room, and there are a number of white children that are applicants for desks in that grade. In No. 4 there is plenty of room in that grade, and it is not fair to turn white children away from this white school to make room for colored children who can just as well go to No. 24. The teachers there are just as efficient. The colored people demanded colored schools, and the fact that they will have a little further to walk should really not be considered, as there are to day a number of children in the higher grades who are obliged to walk clear across town to reach the new annex at Ohio and Delaware streets. The white people seem to realize that the best use is being made of material at hand, and that we are trying to utilize the space we have to the best advantage."

At No. 4 even the garret is used as a school-room, and there the ventilation is bad and the children have to climb to the third story.

WHAT MR. RUSSE SAYS.

Commissioner Henry Russe, who was at school No. 4 this morning, said: "It is a question of expense with the School Board. There is no sentiment about it. We want to get as many children into school as we possibly can. We can't send white children to No 24, because it is a colored school, with colored teachers. Still there is lots of room in that school. That room we want filled up with colored pupils that are taking up room in the white school-rooms. It may work a slight hardship in some cases by making colored chileren walk further than they have had to heretofore, but it is the best thing we can do. Anyway, Mr. Goss is the superintendent of the public schools and he has the right to manage them in his own way."

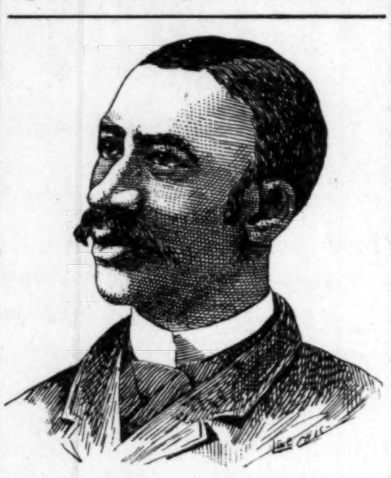
Mrs Brunton, who is the supervising principal of No. 4, visited the school and talked to Mrs. Thornton, trying to explain to her the true situation of affairs. Mrs. Thornton seemed to be convinced that no attempt to draw the color line was intended, but she insisted that she had to follow out the instructions of her husband

AT NO. 24.

At No. 24, the colored school, John T. Smith, principal, said that there was a lack of room. The 1AB grade was found to be full, but many of the children are those who came from No. 4; the 1A 2B grade was also full, or nearly so; in 2A, room 1, there were some vacant desks; in the 3B 3A room there were eighteen vacant desks in the 4B4A room there were five vacant desks in the 5AB room there were twelve vacant desks; in the 5A 6B room there were fifteen, and in the principals room there were seven vacant desks. Mr. Smith said that many of the colored people had spoken to him about the difficulty in school No. 4, and he had tried to convince them that it was right for colored children to be taken out of white schools to make room for the white children, when there was room in the colored schools. He said that there was no question as to the efficiency of the teachers in the colored schools, as Professor Jones and Miss Cropsey had both said that as good work was done at the colored school as at any school in the city.

Thornton's child stayed in the school all the morning. The teacher in the room said she knew nothing about the case except that she had received instructions from the principal, who had in turn received them from Superintendent Goss, to treat the child with courtesy and kindness, but to treat her as a guest or visitor rather than as a pupil.

Thornton said: "I am a tax-payer and an American citizen, and I'm going to have my rights. My child is as good as any man's child, and I intend to see that she gets the same treatment as the other children. There's a lot of white people that have just come to this country that think they've got more rights than an American citizen, just because his skin happens to be black. My child is in the school and she is going to stay there. I've already given orders to have a complaint filed, and I'll see whether or not there is justice to be had in the courts. I'm not trying to do anything unlawful. It's merely a question of distance. If the colored school was nearest my house I would send my child to it, but the white school's nearest, and so my child goes to that. It's no more just to make my child give up her place to a white child than it would be to ask one of the white children to get out to make room for mine Besides that, children can't get any kind of education at the colored schools. The principal of the colored school hasn't got as good an education as I have."



MR. BENJ. T. THORNTON,

The plaintiff in mandamus proceedings to compel the Board of Education of Indianapolis to admit his daughter as a scholar in school No. 4, (white), this city.

Superintendent Goss said: "I ordered all the colored children out of the lower grades in No. 4 school, and told them to go to No. 24, where there is plenty of room. I am conducting the public schools, and I believe that I am within my rights when I take any step that I think necessary for the schools. All of the children that were in the lower grades in No. 4 went this morning to No. 24, with the exception of Thornton's child, who was brought there by her parents. Thornton said to me that he would not allow anyone to take his child out of that school. The child staid there, contrary to my orders. I did not intend to let it stay. I was unable to be at the school on account of another matter, and I learned that the child stayed in the school until noon. Unless there is an order of a court to the contrary, that child will have to go to-morrow. It shall not come back to the school. There is plenty of room in No. 24, and I have directed that it be sent there. It can not go back to No. 4"

Mr. Goss said that to-morrow morning he would have people at school No. 4 to see that his orders were carried out.

Wednesday morning Mr Thornton, through his attorneys, Kealing & Hugg, made application to Judge Winters for a writ of peremptory mandate to compel the Board of Education to admit his child to School No. 4. Pending this hearing, we went to press. We believe the stand taken by Mr. Thornton is right and sound and we are thoroughly with him in his desire to be accorded his rights. More anon.—[Editor.

For Rent.

Furnished rooms for rent to young men. Inquire at Freeman office.

The Freeman is on sale at the Bates House news stand.

CITY HAPPENINGS—PERSONAL.

Mrs. Carter Temple is indisposed.

The Hood Literary Society will reorganize shortly.

The Freeman is on sale at the Bates house news stand.

"Go call thy people together before me," Mr. Collins.

"I'll go down to my grave mourning," G. L. Davis.

Richard Curry, of Geenfield, Ind., was in the city this week.

Rev. N. A. Seymour has returned from Pendleton, Madison county.

Mrs. Annie Stevens, of South Linden street, has returned from St. Louis.

William Kersey, of Lebanon, was in the city on last Monday and Tuesday.

Creole Switches on sale at Ladies' department of the Bates house barber shop.

W. H. Givens, of Nebo, Ky., is the guest of W. E. Givens, 107 Shelby street.

William Kealing and wife, of Knightstown, Ind, were in the city last week.

Mrs. Woods, the mother of Mrs. Lourenia Payne, of Springfield, Ohio, is in the city.

Revs. Jesse Bass and Alex. E. Smith are still presiding elders of our city churches.

Dr. William L. Perry spent last Wednesday and Thursday in the city with his family.

Dr C G. Rodgers is associated with Dr. William Chavis at No. 228½ west Michigan street.

Miss Susin Russell, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is visiting Mrs. W. H Scott, of Allegeheny street.

The Ninth Presbyterian Church people gave a unique "poverty" social on last Monday evening.

Mrs. Eliza Warmack was buried from her residence, 167 Minerva street on last Monday.

A spelling match will be held at Coburn-street Baptist Church next Tuesday evening, October 2.

The Christian Endeavor Society of New Bethel Baptist Church gave a social last night at the church.

Miss Anna Johnson, of Shelbyville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Reed, of the progress store.

"Ha, ha, ha, ha," Chorus.

Miss Sadie Jones, of New Albany, is stopping with her sister, Miss Ora Jones, at No. 121 Newman street.

"Hear not his plea," Ora Spires.

The public is invited to the regular services now being held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Minerva street.

"Sleep, Sleep!" Mrs. F. Blakemore.

John W. Mason "Doc" Bass and Badger Silence, of Bloomington, Ind., were in the city the first of the week.

"Cast him in a pit," J. Williams.

Miss Jessie Brown, of Richmond, who has been entertained by Mrs Dr. Perry, returned home on last Monday.

"See his coat of many colors," Mrs. Stith.

The Clay-Gist Choral Concert Co. gave one of their favorite entertainments at Allen Chapel on last Monday evening.

"Death to you! Death to you!" Chorus.

Misses Mamie and Nellie Pettiford, of Franklin, are being entertained by Miss Susie Bradford, on North California street.

"If one must starve I'll be the one," M. Butler.

Rev. Carr has opened a grocery near the Second Baptist church with a fine stock of all the market affords. Give him a call.

"Let us not destroy our brother," G W. Price.

Joseph Ward has entered the Physio-Medical College, and Mrs. Beulah Wright Porter the Indiana College of physicians and surgeons.

"Hear, I pray you, this dream," E, W. Gibbs.

Miss Florence Anthony, of Seymour, Ind., is the guest of Miss Maggie Ewing, at the residence of Dr. B. J. Morgan, on West Sixth street.

"Why these guards within the room?" Hughes.

The members and congregation of the Ninth Presbyterian Church are requested to attend a special meeting on next Monday evening, October 1.

"We found this many colored gown," Robt. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier will soon occupy their new two-story residence now in process of erection on North Capitol avenue, near Eighteenth street.

"Thy sons await thy pleasure, Oh Jacob," Mr. Belling.

Rev Adam Wakefield, of St. Louis, preached his initial sermon at Blackford-street A M E Zion Church on last Sunday morning, which was well received.

"My love repelled is death to you," Mrs. Snowden.

The young people of the Second Babtist Church reorganized their Christian Endeavor Society, with Mary Broyles as president and Maggie Martin as secretary.

At the "blow out" given at the office of Dr. Wm. Chavis, on last Thursday evening, Miss Anna Burris did the honors in a genial and pleasant manner. Quite a large number of our people attended.

"There's kingdoms and crowns." Mrs. Wisdom.

Mr. William Roberts, formerly of Indianapolis, is traveling now with Sells Brother's circus, of which he is said to be the leading member of the quartett, which is known as the Silver Leaf. The show is at present "doing" the Southern States.

"Bring the wine both fresh and strong; so fill up and drink," H Oglesby.

Misses Sadie and Anna Dent, of Cynthania, Ky., are the guests of Misses Belle and Allie Morgan, which is a guarantee that they are being royally entertained, they having already expressed their intentions of making this city their future home. The Misses Morgan and their guests took tea Thursday evening with Miss Frankie Richardson, and on Friday evening were entertained in a like manner by Mrs. Sallie McGee.

THE EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION

At Simpson Chapel, Monday Night—Splendid Programme Rendered.

The celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation anniversary, Monday night, at Simpson Chapel, was quite largely attended, while the programme as rendered was one of the best given in the city for many days.

The exercises, after invocation by the Rev. J. C. Campbell, of the Christian church, opened with the old-time war song, 'Massa's Run Away," rendered by a chorus of well-balanced young voices.

Mrs. Sadie E. Hill's recitation, 'A Slave for the South," by Tupper, was feelingly rendered. Attorney Isadore Blair then read the text of President Lincoln's famous state paper and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hagood, who asked that as many of the audience as may have been freed from slavehood by the proclamation "stand up." About twenty old men and women arose to their feet. The picture presented was striking to a large degree.

The Rev. O. A. Williams, of the Ninth Presbyterian church, discussed the proclamation as to the prime cause which led to its issuance.

Geo. W. Cable, in an eloquent discussion of the proclamation, said that the creation and enforcement of that great measure had come in the course of the extension of the enlightenment and progress of the times. It was but the outcome of a gradual strengthening of the moral and humanitarian side of the hearts of men.

A solo, 'Out in the Streets," beautifully rendered by Miss Vinnie Miller, was the next number on the program, and was followed by a paper, read by Mrs. Landonia Williams, on "Uncle Tom's Cabin as a Help."

Miss Emma V Odell rendered a guitar solo, 'Wedding Bells," with much grace and artistic finish, and Attorney J. T V. Hill gave a brief but well prepared analysis of the emancipation proclamation.

The choir and congregation sang "Marching Through Georgia," W. Allison Sweeney closing the program with a talk on the reason why the day should be celebrated.

County Republican Convention.

The County Republican Convention, held at Mænnerchor Hall last Saturday, was largely attended. The ticket made, according to the News, is a sure winner. More or less heart-burning, with occasionally a stray "cuss word," was indulged in by the Afro-American delegates present, that the convention could not be persuaded to see the necessity of nominating a colored man for the Legislature, otherwise all parties seemed happy and assured of success in November.

Our Canadian Visitor.

Our esteemed friend, Prof. C. A. Johnson, the famous astronomical lecturer and "British Lion" editor, from Hamilton, Ont., Dominion of Canada, is visiting Indianapolis in the interest of his paper, the "British Lion," the only Negro journal published in the Dominion of Canada. This well-known gentleman delivered one of his celebrated astronomical lectures at Oddfellows Hall, Indiana avenue, Friday evening, on "The Balancing of the Clouds." Prof. Johnson is known to be one of the finest Negro orators and general workers in the interest of his race in the Dominion of Canada, and is a courtly gentleman for all the term implies.

Notice.

All friends of the good cause are invited next Sunday, September 30th, out to Corinthian Baptist church and help them pay off the last cent of their church debt. Services all day, preaching at 11 a. m., subject, Joseph's bondage in Egypt; at 3 p. m. a sacred concert; at 8 p. m. preaching. All pastors and their congregations, and everybody is invited and expected at Corinthian church Sunday, September 30th.

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